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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

## WORLD GROWTH OF RADIO AIDS AMERICAN TRADE

Commerce Officials Tell of  
Export Gains Follow-  
ing Increasing Use

## AUSTRALIAN TESTS GIVE NEW IMPETUS

Far Eastern Countries Are  
Getting European and  
American Programs

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The in-  
creasing success of international  
radio-aiding has not only given it  
a considerable impetus, but it has  
very markedly increased sales of  
radio equipment, the Department of  
Commerce officials say. Inasmuch as  
the United States sells about one-third  
of the radio instruments produced,  
this increasing international trade  
has resulted in greatly increasing  
American exports.

International radio-aiding has re-  
cently been given quite an incentive  
in Australia on account of a number  
of successful tests with transmission  
from England, Holland, France, Ger-  
many and the United States, accord-  
ing to advices from Consul-General  
E. M. Lawton, Sydney. All were of  
sufficient strength to be relayed by  
Sydney stations.

The most outstanding success was  
a program from Holland intended  
for Java and received in Sydney  
about 2 p. m. in which addresses  
made by the Queen of Holland and  
her daughter, Princess Juliana, were  
heard and plainly understood at  
loudspeaker strength in Sydney.  
Equally successful were tests from  
the United States.

Low Wavelengths Successful  
Most of these experimental tests  
have been made on high-powered, low  
wavelengths; all, in fact, except  
those from west of the Mississippi  
in the United States.

Australian amateurs have for a  
long time been particularly success-  
ful on direct reception and two-way  
communication with London and  
continental stations generally, and it  
is asserted, were the first to demon-  
strate the plan of sending messages  
the long way around the earth, in  
order to avoid sunlight. More re-  
cently daylight tests have proved  
particularly successful both in re-  
ceiving and sending but invariably  
on short waves.

The question is now being agi-  
tated in Sydney of establishing a  
high power, short wave station in  
order to "talk back" to Europe and  
America. "Beam wireless" for com-  
mercial radio-telegraphy between  
London and Australia is already  
tabulated and is to be working  
successfully, but the value of de-  
veloping international programs in  
radio-aiding, as a medium for bet-  
ter understanding between nations,  
is a favorite topic in the press and  
clubs of Sydney.

Frequently complimentary re-  
marks are heard of American enter-  
prises in preparing and sending a  
program from 2 a. m. to 5 a. m. (eastern  
time) in order to be heard from 8  
p. m. in Sydney, and it is reason-  
ably sure that reciprocal programs  
will be planned.

Commissioner Denies Unfairness  
The action of a southern radio-  
cater in urging his listeners to cor-  
respond with their representatives in  
Congress to get them to apply  
pressure to the Federal Radio Com-  
mission to grant his station a change  
in wavelength demanded by him, on  
the ground that the South is being  
discriminated against, has been an-  
swered by members of the commis-  
sion with the observation that the  
radio-cater's statements were unfair.  
The commissioners declared that  
they do not establish stations.

NEBRASKA SENATOR FAVORED  
LINCOLN, Neb. (P)—Petitions to  
place the name of George W. Norris  
(R), Senator from Nebraska, on the  
Presidential Ballot in Nebraska will  
be filed with the Secretary of State.  
It has been announced by C. A. Sorenson, Lincoln  
attorney. A committee of 5000 is  
being organized, he said.

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## Boston Citizens Free to Use Business Library at Harvard

Complete and Authentic Data on Investments, Advertis-  
ing, Manufacturing and Kindred Subjects in  
Boston Library Branch

The exhibit recently added to the  
collection commemorating the sev-  
enty-fifth anniversary of the found-  
ing of the Boston Public Library il-  
lustrates some of the services the most  
recent branch of this great institu-  
tion offers to the citizens of Boston.  
In January 1927, the Baker Library  
of Harvard University, was designat-  
ed a branch of the Boston Public  
Library. Any citizen of Boston can  
now use his public library card as an  
admission ticket to the great read-  
ing room which comfortably seats  
500, and has shelving space for over  
10,000 reference books.

The Baker Library has also a  
further connection with the Boston  
Public Library, in that certain his-  
toric business documents difficult for  
the latter library to handle, and sel-  
dom called for, have been taken  
from the shelves and placed on de-  
posit in the Baker Library.

Greatest Business Library  
In a word, through its connection  
with the Boston Public Library the  
resources of the Baker Library, which  
is already considered the greatest  
business library in the world, have  
been made available to the citizens  
of Boston.

Examples of different types of ma-  
terial and of the kind of service of-  
fered by this library have been as-  
sembled on 20 posters now displayed  
in the exhibition room of the Boston  
Public Library.

The wide range of subjects upon  
which information can be found is  
indicated by the "classification book."  
The classification, which has been  
adapted to fit the needs of the library,  
contains over 2000 headings alphas-  
betically arranged from Accounting to  
Statistics. By this comprehensive  
scheme the 100,000 bound books and  
500,000 pamphlets are arranged so  
that whatever the library has on a  
given subject can be produced on re-  
quest. About 600 magazines are re-  
ceived daily, weekly or monthly.

Among these are trade, technical,  
finance and natural scientific peri-  
odicals in English, French, German,  
Chinese, Scandinavian and many  
other languages.

The library with its small staff  
uses its large amount of material to  
be organized and made ready for use,  
not freely say, "Ask me another?"  
Yet questions will come and when  
they do, answers are cheerfully pro-  
vided. Among the questions recently  
answered have been:

Where can I find freight rates and  
rules in regard to them?

Where can I find the average bond  
yield for 60 bonds?

Where can I find bank clearings?

Where can I find forms of agree-  
ment for salesmen and sales man-  
agers?

Where can I find iron prices for  
the last 50 years?

Where can I find information other  
than from the Bulletins of Bureau  
of Business Research, on cost of  
wholesale and retail distribution?

References on cost of distributing  
milk in large cities?

Where can I find sales quotas of  
magazines?

Where can I find number of profit-  
sharing concerns in the United  
States?

Where can I find cost of living of  
working class families in various  
cities?

Advice on Investments  
Opportunities for investment, a fasci-  
nating as well as fearsome topic,  
may be studied in the reading room,  
where eight comprehensive business  
services are on file, in addition to  
New York Stock Exchange sheets  
and daily market reports, covering  
the commerce of the world. The cor-  
porations collection is illustrated by  
the following pamphlets: A trust  
agreement; a description of the func-  
tions of a public service corporation;  
an annual report of a railroad com-  
pany.

Statistical data on almost every  
subject of interest to the business  
man and to the student, have been  
accumulated; and every known type  
of graph and chart used in eluci-  
dating these data is presented. The  
annotated book lists which are com-

## NEW WET MOVE ROUSES STATE LEAGUE TO ACT

Dry Force Moves to Block  
Referendum Petition on  
Eighteenth Amendment

While confident that support of  
prohibition is steadily increasing and  
believing that the referendum seek-  
ing to repeal the Eighteenth Amend-  
ment, certified yesterday at the  
State House, will be "futile and mean-  
ingless," the Massachusetts Anti-  
Saloon League announces that it will  
vigorously oppose this latest move  
of the wet.

Arthur K. Reading, Attorney-Gen-  
eral, certified to the correctness in  
legal form of the petition to the  
Legislature to submit to the people  
the question of the repeal of the  
Eighteenth Amendment as an expres-  
sion of opinion to be placed before  
Massachusetts senators and repre-  
sentatives in Congress, and also  
another petition to permit profes-  
sional baseball and other sports on  
Sunday, and a third to make Armis-  
tice Day, Nov. 11, a legal holiday.

Closely following the ruling of the  
Attorney-General that these petitions  
were in form for presentation to the  
next Legislature, the Massachusetts  
Anti-Saloon League announced that  
it will contest the issue from the  
start. Repeated efforts have been  
made in Massachusetts to obtain  
modification of the Volstead Act  
through referendum to the people  
and four years ago Channing H. Cox,  
then Governor, vetoed an act by the  
Legislature which would have sub-  
mitted the matter to the people.

Many Pless Defeated  
Since that time modification bills  
have been repeatedly defeated in the  
Legislature, and last year by the  
vote of the House of Representatives  
led by John C. Hull, Speaker, threw  
out a bill asking that the people  
be allowed to vote on absolute re-  
peal of the Eighteenth Amendment  
or modification of the Volstead Act.

"This is the first time in any state  
the effort is to be made to repeal the  
amendment without any modifica-  
tion being attempted," said William  
M. Forgrave, superintendent of the  
Anti-Saloon League in Massachu-  
setts. "That is the first state league  
of the Anti-Saloon League that must  
fight the question directly."

Soon after the Attorney-General's  
ruling was announced, and it was  
known that the Legislature would be  
asked to submit the question of re-  
peal to the people, the directors of  
the league adopted the following res-  
olution:

League to Contest Move  
"Whereas, the Massachusetts Anti-  
Saloon League and other organiza-  
tions have repeatedly led in the fight  
which defeated the efforts of the op-  
ponents of the Eighteenth Amend-  
ment to secure repeal of the amend-  
ment, and whereas, the repeal of the  
Volstead Act, which referenda  
are designed to agitate and destroy  
rather than educate and construct;  
and

"Whereas, there has now been  
filed an initial initiative petition  
which may result in an advisory  
referendum vote along the lines of  
the Massachusetts Public Opinion  
Act upon the basic question, that is,  
the repeal of the Eighteenth Amend-  
ment, and which, if effective, would  
finally permit the return of the sa-  
loon in some form;

"Be it resolved, that in behalf of  
the protection of the American home  
and American industry from the  
legalized alcoholic beverage traffic,  
whether conducted under the name  
of a saloon or otherwise, the Massa-  
chusetts Anti-Saloon League would  
urge every citizen to vote 'no' should  
this referendum be placed on the  
ballot for election day, Nov. 6, 1928,  
and to endeavor to persuade all  
friends and neighbors to vote like-  
wise."

Method of Procedure  
Under the law these initiative peti-  
tions must each be signed by not  
less than 20,000 qualified voters be-  
fore a vote may be taken in the  
General Court. If the Legislature  
fails to enact the petitions into law  
before the first Wednesday of June  
following, the petitions may be sub-  
mitted to the people on the ballot at  
the election.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 1)

## Carrying on the Defense of Prohibition



Officials of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, in Convention at Minneapolis. Left—Mrs. Sara H. Hoag, Recording Secretary. Upper Right—Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Corresponding Secretary. Lower Right—Mrs. Rosalind Scott Dunkin, Executive Secretary, Publicity Bureau.

## Pledged or Unpledged Issue Starts New Hampshire Contest

Republican Party Leaders Split Over Whether Presiden-  
tial Delegation to National Convention Shall Be  
Definitely Tied Up to Herbert Hoover or Not

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 25 (Spec-  
ial)—A sharp contest has developed  
among the Republican leaders in  
New Hampshire over the question of  
whether a pledged delegation for  
Herbert Hoover shall be sent from  
this state to the next national con-  
vention or whether a delegation shall  
be sent that is unpledged, but favor-  
able to Mr. Hoover, in case he should  
be a leading candidate.

As New Hampshire is the first  
state in the Union in which the  
direct vote of the people will be  
taken in the campaign of 1928 for  
the Republican presidential nomi-  
nation, efforts are already being made  
from Washington to obtain action  
at the presidential primary in  
March, which will be favorable to  
various candidates who are now at  
work.

When President Coolidge an-  
nounced that he did not choose to  
run in 1928, Gov. Huntley N. Spaul-  
ding announced that he should favor  
the nomination of Mr. Hoover. Since  
then most of the other Republican  
leaders, including George H. Moses,  
United States Senator, have declared  
that New Hampshire should be for  
Mr. Hoover, but they are opposed to  
electing a pledged delegation.

The anti-Moses faction in the Re-  
publican Party, headed by John G.  
Winn, former Governor, intends to  
put a ticket into the field which will  
be definitely pledged. The unpledged  
ticket probably will be headed by  
Governor Spaulding and Senator  
Moses and if this should prove to be

the case, the contest between the  
two will be in effect a struggle for  
the control of the party organization  
in the state.

Four years ago a pledged dele-  
gation was entered for Mr. Coolidge,  
but Senator Moses ran in the pri-  
mary as an unpledged candidate and  
much to his own surprise and that of  
his supporters, he was defeated by a  
comparatively unknown candidate  
who was pledged to President Cool-  
idge.

Thomas P. Cheney, chairman of  
the Republican state committee, is  
favorable to the renomination of  
President Coolidge and it is possible  
for any candidates who see fit to do  
so to enter the primary election  
pledged to President Coolidge, in  
which event an additional factor  
would be injected into the situation,  
with which both the Hoover pledged  
ticket and the Hoover unpledged  
ticket would have to deal.

OLD STONE WALLS USED  
FOR ROAD FOUNDATION  
ATHOL, Mass., Aug. 25 (Special).  
—Massive stone walls that have  
lined a country road here for a  
century and more are being broken  
into pieces to form the foundation  
for a new link in the Mohawk Trail  
from Templeton to East Templeton.  
A large part of the new road has  
been laid out by the surveyors over  
a "cross-lots" route, dodging barns  
and crossing pastures, up and down  
hill.

## W.C.T.U. STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF 1928 DRY VOTES

3000 Delegates Hear De-  
mand for Dry Candidates  
at Annual Session

By a Staff Correspondent

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25.—  
The 3000 women delegates to the Na-  
tional W. C. T. U. convention which  
opened here today are planning a  
vigorous defense of their well-earned  
gains which they expect to see bul-  
warked by the 1928 elections. "There  
is a great political significance to  
this convention," said Mrs. Ella A.  
Boole, national president, to a cor-  
respondent of The Christian Science  
Monitor. "These delegates coming  
from every section and corner of  
the United States represent 60,000 en-  
franchised women committed to a  
great cause, that of maintaining and  
enforcing prohibition."

A new organ has been put forth  
by the organization's president for  
the year ahead. "Prohibition is the  
best method of solving the liquor  
problem" is to be inscribed upon the  
banners of this women's army as it  
marches forth to demand candidates  
who can and will enforce the laws  
written under the Eighteenth Amend-  
ment.

Convention of 1886 Recalled  
Although the national temperance  
union is indeed a pioneer among  
women's organizations, holding its  
fifty-third annual convention this  
year, its officers do not propose to  
waste time looking backward to past  
achievements save only to take new  
courage from the perspective of its  
growth. "Hold fast and go forward,"  
the slogan for the past year, de-  
scribes the outlook of the organiza-  
tion, with its membership now at  
highwater mark.

The W. C. T. U. is devoting its  
convention hours to firing up its en-  
gines with new fuel for the defense  
of prohibition in the campaign year  
ahead. In the brief moments allowed  
for retrospect, members recall the  
last convention held in this north-  
western city 41 years ago, under the  
presidency of Frances E. Willard,  
the master organizer. In that year  
of 1886 Mrs. Boole noted the entire  
convention boasted only 12 enfran-  
chised women. Although the organ-  
ization's membership was then con-  
sidered impressive, it numbered  
about one-fifth its present enroll-  
ment.

One of the big jobs reported at that  
convention was the effort to teach  
railroad men the dangers of alcohol,  
then so generally in use among them  
as to menace the safety of pas-  
sengers. The changed attitude of  
present railroad men is officially  
pledged to temperance by their union  
was brought home vividly to the  
delegates upon the arrival of the  
white ribbon special, the convention  
train, at the Minneapolis station.  
After the train had pulled in, the  
engineer jumped down from his  
cabin and extended his hand to a  
group of delegates. "I'm with you  
ladies, I'm with you," was his cordial  
greeting as he stopped to wish suc-  
cess to the convention.

Youth Is Found Responsive  
While most conditions have  
changed in the 41 years since that  
thirteenth convention, the organiza-  
tion's membership has grown to  
(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

## UNITED STATES OF CHINA LIKELY, OBSERVER FINDS

Federalization Under Co-op-  
erating Tutchuns Termed  
Final Solution

## RECENT CONCESSIONS OF POWERS REVIEWED

German Republic Firmly Con-  
solidated, Reports Former  
Finance Minister

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Aug. 25.—A  
"United States of China," evolved  
through the gradual federalization of  
the provinces under various tutchuns  
was foreseen as the ultimate solu-  
tion of the Far Eastern problem by  
speakers at the Institute of Politics.  
Despite more than a dozen years of  
intermittent civil war following the  
overthrow of the Chinese reigning  
dynasty, there is justification for  
confidence, it was declared, that  
"China will remain China," that fed-  
eralization will set in, and that for  
the present at least there is slight  
danger of the break up of the coun-  
try.

Prof. Harold A. Quigley, professor  
of political science, University of  
Minnesota, and research worker in  
Far Eastern politics at Tsing Hua  
College, Peking, contrasted the an-  
nounced policies toward China of the  
United States, Great Britain, France,  
Britain, and concluded that the latter  
two are more applicable to existing  
conditions than the American plan of  
Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck, of Har-  
vard, recently returned from the In-  
stitute of Pacific Relations at Hono-  
lulu, said the treaty powers show no  
desire to intervene in China. China,  
the chief beneficiary of the Wash-  
ington conference, he said, has been  
freed to a surprising degree from the  
old treaty restrictions since the  
World War.

New Chinese Freedom  
The treaty powers have forced  
Germany and Austria to renounce  
their special rights; negotiations  
have begun for the restoration of  
Weihaiwei; willingness to dis-  
cuss the question of Kwangchow-  
shai has been offered; several re-  
linquishments have been made of  
Boxer indemnity balances; tariff  
autonomy has been promised; the  
extraterritoriality commission has  
made its report, and the Shanghai  
Mixed Court has been restored to  
Chinese control.

China is now in the medieval stage  
and the tutchuns resemble feudal  
lords, developing out of the break-  
down of the Empire and resting on  
individual military power, said Dr.  
Quigley. The tutchuns, like their  
early prototypes, he said, are plant-  
ing weak central governments. The  
feudal lord lasted in Europe till the  
central government grew strong with  
the rise of a middle class, and a  
similar outcome was forecast in  
China through the agency of the  
strong merchant class and powerful  
gentry. Eventual unity, Dr. Quigley  
felt, would come through federation  
of provinces.

Mr. Kellogg has stated the willing-  
ness of the United States to join now,  
or anytime, in negotiations with a  
delegation representing all China, or  
a joint delegation representing the  
warring provinces. Dr. Quigley  
explained, in contrast with this  
plan of action, Great Britain is will-  
ing to open separate negotiation with  
the major factions in China, while  
Japan is ready to negotiate with the  
Peking Government, still the nominal  
central authority.

Joint Action Held Unlikely  
"There is no early prospect of  
negotiations with a Chinese joint  
delegation," Dr. Quigley said, "and  
if the American plan of negotiation  
must be read as requiring that mode  
of action, the British and Japanese  
plans are more applicable than the  
American plan to existing conditions.  
Both Japanese and British plans  
have the virtue of suggesting action,  
and the situation calls for a pro-  
gram. The Chinese have lost confi-  
dence in numerous platiitudes."

Peter F. Reinhold, formerly Ger-  
man Finance Minister, in a final  
address before the Institute declared  
that "today it is established beyond  
the slightest doubt that the demo-  
cratic republic in Germany is  
completely consolidated." Future  
"putches," he said, will be entirely  
hopeless, the loyalty of President  
(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

## The Harvard Business School as Colonel Lindbergh May Have Seen It



Courtesy of Air Service of New England, Inc. Photo by Ventrillo Aerial Service, Inc., New York

The Building in the Center With the Steeple Is the Baker Library, New Branch of the Boston Public Library and as Such Open to the Citizens of Boston. The Business School, Like the Stadium, Is in Boston, Not in Cambridge



## The Etiquette of Week-End Visiting

is a timely topic, one which  
for reasons best known to the  
individual reader, might bear  
some consideration.

TOMORROW  
on the Household Page



## CANADA'S DEBT TO MINERAL MEN TOLD AT PARLEY

Metallurgists Study Conversion of Barren Tract to Big Asset

MONTREAL, Aug. 25 (Special).—The 1000-mile stretch of territory between Ottawa and Winnipeg, which was supposed to be barren rock, incapable of supporting any considerable population, and doomed to remain a barrier between the east and west of Canada, was, through the enterprise of mineral men, turning out to be an asset of first importance to the Confederation, and in time become one of the most populous regions of the north, stated E. W. Beatty at a banquet tendered by the Canadian Pacific Railway president to delegates to the Empire Mining Congress, which has opened its Canadian conventions here.

Differences between the various parts of the country were increased because of this unproductive stretch, and so it had become a problem, said Mr. Beatty. The way against geography went on year after year. The mineral development of northern Ontario is helping to solve the problem, and they would find at Sudbury 85 per cent of the world's nickel being produced and communities gradually extending west of there.

**Political Significance of Minerals**  
"So," Mr. Beatty continued, "in this country and in a very peculiar sense in this country, the question of mineral development is important, because it is not only of importance industrially and commercially, but it has a political and national significance of the greatest possible importance. You will find, too, that Canada is not dead to the necessity of technical education. You have found that here at McGill and the University of Montreal. In Toronto you will be guests of the University of Toronto, and as you proceed west, you will meet members of the faculties of the great growing provincial universities of the west. You will come to the conclusion that in this young country the possibility of development scientifically and technically is not lost sight of by all our principal educators. Your tour will take you all over the country."

### British Enterprise in History

Sir Robert Horne, honorary president of the congress, remarking that there was a certain reproach against British capital because its part in developing Canadian mineral wealth was small compared with that of American capital, pointed out that since the war Britain had not been producing any great amount of capital for overseas investment. "I would like to say," he added, "that you must not imagine that that circumstance in itself is going to be a detriment to imperial unity. If you consider the history of the past you will remember that Britain supplied the resources which were the foundation of the development of the United States, which were the origin of the railways of the continent, which built the docks of Buenos Aires. But that never meant in any way that Britain was going to take part in the political life of any of those communities, and so far as my judgment goes, I hold very strongly the conviction that it is not a detriment to any community in having its resources exploited by capital from other countries. So long as you possess in your hearts the patriotism of your original country, I see no disadvantage in the fact that American capital should today be developing the resources of this country."

### EVENTS TONIGHT

Hollis—"The Baby Cyclone," 8:15.  
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 8:30.

**Art Exhibits**  
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Free daily except Monday, 10 to 5. Free guidance through the gallery Tuesdays and Fridays at 11.  
Fogg Art Museum of Harvard at Broadway and Quincy Street, Cambridge, free each week day from 9 until 5, and Sundays from 1 to 5.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**  
Illustrated talk, "Rural Animals and Their Laid Brothers," Boston Museum for Children, Jamaica Plain, 2.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy  
An International Daily Newspaper  
Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscriptions: Single copies, 10 cents; in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.25; three months, \$0.75; one month, \$0.40. Single copies, 10 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)  
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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Black has assumed great importance in fashions for Fall. This satin is outstanding in its lustrous, rich beauty. An unusually high quality. 40 inches wide.

## MACKAY SYSTEM ADDS RADIO TO CABLE SERVICE

Will Soon Be Utilized Not Only Transoceanic, but on Land as Well

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Amplifying a statement made earlier this month that the Postal Telegraph Company intended to supplement its service with wireless across the Pacific, it has just been announced here by George V. McLaughlin, vice-president of the Mackay companies, that the Postal has purchased, through a subsidiary company, the Federal Telegraph Company's system, acquiring the right to install and operate telegraphic service under the long-wave arc system controlled by the Federal company.

The Federal Telegraph Company now operates a point-to-point service to California, Washington and Oregon and also a ship-to-shore service on the Pacific coast. This company has no connection with the Federal Telegraph Company of Delaware. The Delaware concern was founded in 1902 and is controlled by the Radio Corporation of America.

Mr. McLaughlin said that the Postal would use radio to supplement its present communications systems in the United States and Europe. The Postal now has a cable service between the United States and Hawaii and the Philippines, which, according to the announcement, will be supplemented by wireless.

**\$424,000 COLLECTED FOR 'OLD IRONSIDES'**

Chicago Sends Large Check—\$300,000 More Needed

By the Associated Press

The largest single donation from any source toward the rebuilding of the old frigate Constitution, now under way at the Charlestown Navy Yard, has been received from Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago. Rear Admiral Philip Andrews, commander of the navy yard, was in charge of the rebuilding of the Constitution, a movement started independently by the Mayor and carried on through the sale of "Constitution Buttons" and donations.

Although the gift brings the total fund raised for the reconstruction of Old Ironsides to more than \$424,000, Rear Admiral Andrews said, that "between \$300,000 and \$400,000 more is needed to cover the cost of restoring the Constitution to her original condition which, with all necessary rigging and sails, furniture and equipment, is about \$745,000." The sale of the "Constitution Picture," by which funds are being raised, is therefore being continued, he added. Rebuilding of the ship, as planned will make her "a sound ship, able to go anywhere with perfect safety," the statement concluded. "The plan still holds for towing her to the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coasts and to the Great Lakes after her rebuilding here has been completed."

**NEW LEADER FOR WINNIPEG CHOIR**

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondent).—Douglas Clarke of London, Eng., has been appointed director of the Winnipeg Male Voice Choir, and will arrive in Winnipeg shortly to take up his new duties. The choir is well known throughout Canada and the United States, having made several extensive tours, during which it gave notable performances in the larger cities of mid-western United States.

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"It Pays to Buy Our Kind"

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**DECIDE NOW ON THAT FUR COAT YOU'VE WANTED—STOCKS ARE LARGE AND VARIOUS—AND AUGUST PRICES ARE LOW!**

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Tremendous variety as to style—skins of finest quality—priced well below usual—this is the "rule of three" that makes this August Fur Sale the greatest one we've ever held.

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Because—Fur is selected early and finer.  
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**Roses and Orchids**  
Flowers for all occasions

**Plants—Cut Flowers—Evergreens**  
Flowers telegraphed to all parts of the world  
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**Albany's Only 9 to 5 Bank**  
The only savings bank open afternoons until 5 o'clock! 16 windows—so no long waiting in line here. Assets over \$33,000,000.

You can bank with this big Mutual Savings Bank by mail. Send for booklet.

**National Savings Bank**  
70-72 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

## BOULDER CANYON BENEFITS CITED BY CALIFORNIAN

Western Governors' Conference Sees Hope for Colorado River Compact

DENVER, Colo., Aug. 25 (Special).—California and Arizona still stood by their respective proposals for water division without any compromise having been offered as the seven-state Colorado River conference completed its third session here, and adjourned for one day to allow the visiting delegation an opportunity to accept Gov. William H. Adams' invitation for a motor trip through the mountains near Denver.

The morning session was occupied by Mr. J. Dowd, engineer for the Imperial Irrigation District of California, which embraces the Imperial Valley of that state. Mr. Dowd presented figures and data concerning the necessity for the Boulder Canyon Dam as a food and silt control project, the need for an all-American canal through which the valley's water would be diverted from the river to replace the present Mexican canal, and the future water requirements for development of that section of California.

Before the California engineer started, Gov. George L. Dorn of Utah, chairman of the conference, sounded a hopeful note regarding the probable outcome. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the harmonious deliberations that have marked the conference so far and predicted that an amicable agreement would be reached between California and Arizona.

Their respective proposals for division of the 7,500,000 acre feet of water allocated the lower basin states by the Colorado River compact are not so far apart, Governor Dorn declared, adding that neither state could afford to lose this opportunity for settling the difference that have postponed ratification of the pact for five years.

The four upper-basin states, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico, which have approved the river compact and which called the present conference in an effort to remove the obstacles to complete ratification, held an evening executive session and Governor Dorn later announced that the representatives of the four states, the governors and river commissioners, had unanimously expressed themselves as highly pleased with the progress of the conference.

The upper states, the Utah Governor continued, were continuing their policy of "hands off" with regard to the settlement between California and Arizona, but stood ready to assist in any way if their services are desired.

Gov. George W. P. Hunt of Arizona intimated that his state might be willing to submit their differences with California to the four upper states for arbitration, but no such proposal was forthcoming before adjournment.

Gov. F. B. Balzar of Nevada, who had been represented by George W. Malone during the first two days of the conference, arrived yesterday morning, and announced that his state would have a statement to make, probably within a day. It has been generally understood that the supplementary compact between the three lower basin states would allot 300,000 acre feet of water annually to Nevada, but Governor Balzar may demand more in view of the present situation between Arizona and California.

**Adjustment With Mexico**  
Governor Hunt asked Charles W. Waterman (R.), Senator from Colorado, what the latter thought would be the reaction of the Mexican Government to the division of water within the United States, the erection of a Boulder Canyon dam in Arizona and the construction of an all-American canal, which would cut off the water supply for the Mexican irrigated lands.

Mr. Waterman replied that he was not so much concerned with the international aspect of the situation at this time as he was with the hope that California and Arizona will settle their differences. When the compact is in operation, the Mexican Government will ask the United States for an appropriation of water and will receive a fair allocation on the same basis the states have been cared for, he added.

In presenting his data, Mr. Dowd declared that the only guarantee against the flood and silt menace to California and the threat of a dry year on years lay in a high-walled dam such as that proposed for Boulder Canyon.

**SCHOOL-ON-WHEELS ENDS TRIP**  
PRINCETON, N. J. (AP).—Princeton's school-on-wheels, which carries students of geology and natural resources to places where these can be observed, is back in "port" again, having completed a 10,000-mile trip through Canada.

**High Grade Nursery Stock**  
We are now looking orders for fall delivery. Everything in ornamental shrubs, trees, hedge plants, vines and roses.

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Quality Merchandise  
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**August Furniture Sale**  
Presents Unusual Savings!

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**Atwater's Department Food Store**  
Try our Mayonnaise—pints 40c, quarts 75c, two quarts \$1.25  
Meats—Milk—Vegetables—Fish  
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Flowers for all occasions

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The only savings bank open afternoons until 5 o'clock! 16 windows—so no long waiting in line here. Assets over \$33,000,000.

You can bank with this big Mutual Savings Bank by mail. Send for booklet.

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Serve only the best things to eat. Our reputation for delicious food has been established by quality and price for 14 years.

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## REICH MINORITY GROUP RETIRES

Surprise Caused at Geneva Conference by German Action

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 25.—The refusal of the German minority groups to take further part in the Minority Conference, which concluded its annual session at Geneva today, caused considerable surprise, for if their claim that the small Frisian group be recognized as a national minority were admitted, there would be no end to the number of minorities represented at the conference. More over the great majority of Frisians object to being labeled in this way, as if they did not belong to ancient German stock.

President Wilfas had the overwhelming majority of the conference with him in refusing to invite the Frisians, but it is obvious that if the conference are not to be divided over such incidents in the future, the difficult problem of deciding what constitutes a minority group must be solved.

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Men's Hart Schaffner & Marx and Hickey Freeman Suits; Stetson Hats.

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## MANY NATIONS SEND DELEGATES OF PARLIAMENTS

Interparliamentary Union Opens Proceedings in Geneva—Political Review

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Geneva

PARIS, Aug. 25.—The Interparliamentary Union began its conference today in the Senate, 35 countries being represented. Among the delegates 16 were former ministers or presidents of the Chamber, Paul Doumer, president of the French Senate, conducted the proceedings at the first meeting, in the course of which Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister, welcomed the members in the name of France, and praised the useful work accomplished during the 24 years by this international parliament.

Baron Adelsward, Sweden, responded, referring to the great political problems which were presenting themselves to the world. At luncheon, Mr. Lange, Norway, affirmed his belief that though the frontiers were marked by customs barriers and even by bayonets, still separating their countries, nevertheless the rapprochement of the peoples would transform the frontiers into inviolable barriers. Some day the nations would live side by side exactly like houses of friendly neighbors.

Commissions Are at Work  
A reception was given at the City Hall. Commissions are already at work, notably one which is discussing colonial mandates. Later the tendency has manifested itself for the countries enjoying such mandates from the League to consider their control of backward countries not as temporary trust but as an absolute possession. But it is clear that the general view would insist on the superior authority of the League.

A report was presented to the conference concerning the political situation in the world. In it was pointed out the danger of economic nationalism. There was an excessive expenditure on armaments. Financial problems were being solved and thus reparations was no longer an acute problem. Currencies were being stabilized everywhere. The economic center of the world which formerly was in Europe was being displaced to the United States, which was before the war a debtor nation and was now the largest creditor nation.

European Hegemony Ended  
The report noted the ending of the European hegemony which had been exercised on other continents since the age of the great geographical discovery. European hegemony received its last blow by the American Declaration of Independence. It was to be hoped that the Asiatic and African nations would realize their aspirations without a grave crisis. The British had showed a readiness for wise accommodation.

The report observed a grand effort toward the pacification of the continent by the signature of Locarno treaties. They were the first great examples in history of pacts outlawing war. They were closely connected with the organization of the League of Nations. There was certainly a reconciliation of peoples. The ideas of arbitration were developing, though willingness to submit disputes to international jurisdiction varied in different lands. Still chauvinistic declarations could sometimes be heard. Often they were merely declamatory exercises, but they might prepare a dangerous situation.

Centers of Irritation  
Still existed in mid-Europe, the Balkans, the Adriatic and Mediterranean centers of irritation, but in future other methods than conflict would be employed. The report referred to the uneasiness caused by

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High Grade Men's Wear  
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WHEELING, W. VA.  
is happy  
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West Virginia's  
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The Christian Science  
Monitor  
Wheeling, West Virginia

## Maybe There'll Be Room for All



Russia and the difficulties of its re-establishing normal relations with orthodox countries.

Finally, the report treated of the question of the alleged crisis of parliamentarism. Parliamentary régime reposing on popular consent had been replaced in some places by dictatorships. A dictatorship implied the suppression of an opposition, whereas as parliamentarism regarded an opposition as socially desirable, contributing toward the political education of a nation.

### NEW DIRECTORS NAMED BY BROTHERHOOD BANK

CLEVELAND, O. (P)—Eleven men were elected new members of the board of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank and the board's membership was increased from nine to 15 at a stockholders' meeting here. Four members of the old board were retained when the board's membership was revised.

Most of the 11 men elected to the board are prominent in civic, industrial or professional life. The new members are: Charles Biss, district manager of the Macabees; W. R. Hopkins, city manager of Cleveland; C. H. Huston, chairman of the board of the Transcontinental Oil Company; J. J. Kilma, president, Veece Savings and Loan Company; Judge A. G. Newcomb; Edgar D. Rogers, president, Morse Rogers Steel Company; W. E. Telling, president, Telling Belle-Vernon Company; Henry A. Taylor, Cleveland postmaster; Frank E. Wright, president Cleveland Ice Machine Company, and Frank A. Sieberling, president, Sieberling Rubber Company.

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"There's just something about a DOBBS."

—said one woman when she tried on a Dobbs and looked in a mirror. She is a woman, hard to fit, hard to suit in hats, but she immediately recognized the Dobbs charm and its adaptability to types. It was a simple hat to be sure. The kind a husband thinks should cost little since it lacks fuss and feathers—but the type of hat women will pay more for because it looks well and remains in vogue so long.

Dobbs hats are exclusively represented by Filene's in Boston. They are easily found for they have their own separate little section of our Millinery shops. They are made here in New England by the famous maker of men's fine hats. You can choose your favorite style and color in your head size just as hubby, dad or brother does. And the right color! If we haven't it, we will order it for you.

Dobbs hats \$15 to \$30, The "Stroller" \$12.50

### AIR LABORATORY FIELD IS READY

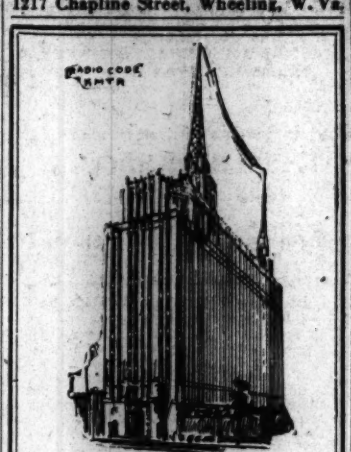
5000-Acre Wright Field at Dayton to Be Dedicated Oct. 12

DAYTON, O., Aug. 25 (Special)—Wright Field, the new home of the United States Army Air Service laboratories here, is to be dedicated Oct. 12. McCook Field, where the laboratories have been located for 10 years, has been taken over by the General Motors Corporation.

The new field of 5000 acres was purchased by the citizens of Dayton for \$400,000 and presented to the Government. It will be the most complete airfield in the world when finished, T. C. McMahon, chief of the technical division of the field, said.

Maj. Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the United States Army Air Forces, will be here for the dedication of the field, as will be leaders in the aviation industry from all parts of the Nation, officials announced. Commanding and engineering officers from all flying posts of the country will be on hand for the exercises. Special honor will be accorded Orville Wright, as inventor of the airplane, and his sister, Mrs. Katherine Wright.

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Dobbs hats \$15 to \$30, The "Stroller" \$12.50

Filene's—second floor

### SHIPPING BOARD HALTS PRIVATE AGREEMENTS

WASHINGTON (P)—Under new regulations by the Shipping Board, ship line operators no longer will be permitted to operate under rate and special traffic agreements until they have been approved by the board.

This action is intended to break up the practice of operators reaching agreements among themselves and putting them into practice before the board has acted. In a regulation just adopted the board warned shippers that if they persisted in this practice they will be liable to a fine of \$1000 a day, the penalty provided in the Merchant Marine Act.

### Niagara Falls Excursion \$10 Round Trip

Saturday, September 3  
Tickets sold only on Special Coach Train from South Station, Boston, at 5:30 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time). Leave Niagara Falls 1:00 P. M. Sunday, arriving back early Monday morning.  
All day Sunday on Special Coach Train from South Station, Boston, at 5:30 P. M. (Eastern Standard Time). Leave Niagara Falls 1:00 P. M. Sunday, arriving back early Monday morning.  
Number of Tickets Limited  
Purchase in Advance  
BOSTON & ALBANY RAILROAD  
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Tell us as soon as you have determined your new address.

Keep your present service until you move, and presto! have the new service awaiting you.

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## Wheat Surplus Is Predicted on Basis of American Planting

Department of Agriculture Points Out Possibility of Price Fall as Farmers Increase Acreage 13.7 Per Cent in Face of Flooded Market

SPECIAL from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The largest exportable surplus of wheat since 1925 is forecast for 1928 by the Department of Agriculture, if farmers carry out their intentions, as indicated by reports of acreage, to increase winter wheat planting by 13.7 per cent.

A similar tendency to enlarge wheat area in other important wheat growing countries makes the outlook for 1928 one of possible complications. The United States surplus, it is estimated, will be 250,000,000 bushels. If the yield of other countries is above average, this vast American surplus will be thrown upon a foreign market already more than well supplied, with the result that prices may be tobogganed.

Price Averages Given  
The world's wheat acreage this year will be the largest ever harvested, the Department reports. Next year it is anticipated that it will be even greater. The department points out in its survey that there has been a gradually increasing acreage in wheat production until that planted this year exceeded the record established in 1925. American wheat growers have kept pace with this enlarging acreage.

"The averages of wheat prices in the United States for the crops of 1926 and 1926 are as follows," the report says:

	July, 1925, July, 1926	to June, 1926 June, 1927
Price to producers.....	1.46	*1.23
No. 1 dark, Northern, Minneapolis.....	1.55	1.51
No. 2, red winter, Chicago.....	1.64	1.53
No. 3, hard winter, Kansas City.....	1.63	1.55
No. 2 Amber Durum, Minneapolis.....	1.44	1.55

\*Preliminary.  
"If American farmers carry out their intentions to increase the winter wheat area 13.7 per cent, as indicated by reports received as of

August 1, a total acreage of winter wheat of about 45,000,000 acres would be sown this fall. This would be greater than the average winter wheat sown in any season except 1915.

"With a 10-year average abandonment of 12.4 per cent there would remain for harvest approximately 42,000,000 acres, and with a yield equal to the average of the past 10 years (14.9 bushels) a winter wheat crop of around 625,000,000 bushels would be produced. This would be about 13 per cent more than was harvested in 1927, the preliminary estimate of which is 553,000,000 bushels.

"An increase in supply for the season 1928-29 is more likely to come from larger crops than from an increase in stocks. Although there has not been any material increase in world production in the past three years, the harvested area has expanded about 5 per cent and the results of this expansion eventually will appear in larger crops.

"Conditions were reported to be unfavorable for seeding wheat in Argentina, but it is estimated that 19,400,000 acres have been seeded, compared with 19,300,000 last year. Drought in Australia has probably prevented expansion there, but the recent tendency until this year was upward."

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You can tell by the feel of your teeth, and the cleanly after-taste, that Pyro-dento has done its work and done it well. This soda content of this delightful dentifrice cleans quickly, thoroughly and safely without grit.

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To introduce Pyrodento, we will send you upon receipt of only 50c, both a 50c tube of Pyrodento and a Pyrodento Tooth Brush. Address PYRODENTO CO., Dept. B-5, 300 N. Carrollton Ave., Baltimore, Md.



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## HOME TOWN HONORS COLONEL LINDBERGH

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 25 (Special)—A gold watch charm, containing photographs of his father and mother, is the gift of Little Falls and Morrison County to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, whose visit here today brought him back to his old home town, where he spent his boyhood.

On the locker, in relief, are the old and new continents, with airplanes traversing between. In the center of North America a diamond designates Little Falls, while a platinum arrow points to the city. Surrounding the continents, with wings spread, is the American eagle.

### OLD HOME REGAINED BY MRS. ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK (P)—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Sr. has regained an ancestral home through purchase of the General Putnam Inn at Brooklyn, Conn.

The historic building, which in 1787 was part of the estate of her great-grandfather, Colonel Daniel Tyler, a revolutionary warrior, recently has been an inn and will continue as such. It is a half-way house between New York and Cape Cod.

### PROVINCETOWN PILGRIM FIRST LANDING

100-mile round trip daily  
in Cape Cod on large wireless-equipped train  
STEAMSHIP DOROTHY BRADFORD  
Para-Round Trip \$1; One Way \$1.75  
Leave Long Wharf, New York City, 9:30 A. M. Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Monday, 11:30 A. M. Tuesday, 12:30 P. M. Wednesday, 1:30 P. M. Thursday, 2:30 P. M. Friday, 3:30 P. M. Saturday, 4:30 P. M. Sunday, 5:30 P. M. Monday, 6:30 P. M. Tuesday, 7:30 P. M. Wednesday, 8:30 P. M. Thursday, 9:30 P. M. Friday, 10:30 P. M. Saturday, 11:30 P. M. Sunday, 12:30 A. M. Monday, 1:30 A. M. Tuesday, 2:30 A. M. Wednesday, 3:30 A. M. Thursday, 4:30 A. M. Friday, 5:30 A. M. Saturday, 6:30 A. M. Sunday, 7:30 A. M. Monday, 8:30 A. M. Tuesday, 9:30 A. M. Wednesday, 10:30 A. M. Thursday, 11:30 A. M. Friday, 12:30 P. M. Saturday, 1:30 P. M. Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Monday, 3:30 P. M. Tuesday, 4:30 P. M. Wednesday, 5:30 P. M. Thursday, 6:30 P. M. Friday, 7:30 P. M. Saturday, 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 9:30 P. M. Monday, 10:30 P. M. Tuesday, 11:30 P. M. Wednesday, 12:30 A. M. Thursday, 1:30 A. M. Friday, 2:30 A. M. Saturday, 3:30 A. M. Sunday, 4:30 A. M. Monday, 5:30 A. M. Tuesday, 6:30 A. M. Wednesday, 7:30 A. M. Thursday, 8:30 A. 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Sovereign Grand Lodge, L. O. O. F.  
at Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 15 to 25,  
at a special meeting of the Grand  
Lodge of Maine here today.











## THE HOME. FORUM

## Chaucer's Clerk of Oxenford

IN THAT oddly assorted company of pilgrims that jogged and jingled down from the Tabard Inn to Canterbury, now almost six hundred years ago, there was one to whom the warm but deeply discerning heart of Geoffrey Chaucer went out with no slightest reservations. The poet's account of almost every other member of the group is tinged with his gentle pervasive irony. Thus his praise of the coy and half-worldly Prioresse, of whom he is obviously fond, does not finally work out a very much to her credit. We see that he respects the Franklin and reverts the Parson without feeling toward them any tincture of affection. Admirable as they are to his keen catholic judgment, they are too remote from his experience or aptitude of his own for him to enter completely into sympathy with them. But the Clerk, the poor student of Oxenford, is in another class altogether.

Here is a man of Chaucer's own kind—or rather, Chaucer might himself have been such a man, and very gladly, if he had not been snatched away from his books in early youth by the voracious court of Edward and there set to tasks of state and business to which he had found no and. This threnody youth on his ungainly horse has made precisely the choice and the rejection which Chaucer, the highly successful poet and man of the world, often finds himself wishing that he had made while there was yet time. The poet is riding a good horse from John o' Gaunt's own stables, he is comfortably clad in raiment furred at the neck and wrist, he is related by marriage to the greatest man of the realm and he has been trusted again and again with public affairs of the highest moment, and yet he eyes this unknown youth more than a little wistfully as their horses trot over the short April grass or pick their way between the puddles. For this young Clerk can read all day long, when he so desires, in the three or four hundred books now stored in the beautiful new library of Merton College beside the upper Thames, with no thought or care for bills of lading, embassies to Europe, or the collection of overdue pension money.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

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## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Astonishing Hoyts

By RUTH AMET

Part II

BARBARA, who had waited up for that thrilling purpose, heard Alleen's description of the Thorneboms with mixed feelings. She told herself stanchly that things couldn't be better. The guests had adjusted themselves and their bags to the dimensions of Alleen's small room with the utmost ease. Dinner on the apple-green porch had been a decided success. Lady Thornebom had admitted the screened room and had called it a lanai, a delightful word Barbara thought. But the Thorneboms themselves, Alleen made this quite clear, did not glitter. Lady Thornebom arrived in mouse-colored tweeds and common-sense shoes, the Honorable Carol Thornebom in a navy blue sailor suit, coat and cap ensemble, her long fair hair hanging nearly to her waist.

"A sailor suit?" Barbara could hardly credit her ears.

"With an emblem in gold thread on the sleeve like the Peter Thompson suit we wore years ago," Alleen explained. "She looks for all the world like pictures of British royal children. Nice and neat, but not at all smart. Her voice is lovely and she isn't a bit high-bred. So, on the whole—"

Miss Benjamin, also an attentive listener, felt both amused and sorry. Most girls, she thought, would be relieved that the association promised not to outdress them. But no, they had anticipated a feast of frocks and hats and fragile slippers.

## The Thorneboms Adopt the Budget

"Lady Thornebom asked me to call her Aunt Betty," Alleen went on. "And she and Carol are going to help all week with the housework. Mother told them about our schedule, how we budgeted the cooking and cleaning, so as to get the best results in the shortest possible time. Their eyes fairly shone. Can you believe it? They actually want to make beds and wipe dishes the way Lady Thornebom did when she was a girl. It seems she was quite poor when she married, not an American dollar princess at all. And Lord Thornebom, far from being an impoverished nobleman, was very rich. So she never done anything house-worky since she went to London to live."

Before the momentous week was half over Barbara found herself on the friendliest terms with the Thorneboms. "They are just what I thought they'd be," she insisted— "glamorous. They don't need cloth of gold trappings to glitter." With which Alleen soon agreed.

Because they never tired of her anecdotes, Lady Thornebom described court functions and unusual experiences in detail for her rapt young listeners. Carol, with her charming English voice, equally delighted them. Whether she discussed India's regal elephants, the strange wildflowers of the African veldt, or the wonderful library of miniature books in the Queen's Dollhouse, of which she had a most intimate knowledge, Alleen and Barbara listened with bewitched ears.

"I'm going to stop playing Mother for chignon stockings," Alleen confided to Barbara. "If the Honorable Carol Thornebom can get along without them I guess I can."

"High heels are what I've been longing for," confessed the rather diminutive Barbara. "But somehow

they don't seem so important since knowing Carol."

Miss Benjamin gives a party.

"Wouldn't it be really splendid if all our friends could meet her?" asked Alleen. "It would be an eye-opener for some of the girls. There are altogether too many 15-year-olds in this town trying to look 19 and 20. But Mother has all she can manage without taking on any parties. There isn't room anyway unless you get busy and do us something exotic and spacious with your paint-brush."

"The complexion is accepted," Barbara came back saucily. "Which shall it be—a roof garden with paper tulips or a ballroom out of the garage?" Then she sobered. "If we could only have a party—a big one!"

That night at dinner Barbara told Miss Benjamin of Alleen's idea of a party and its educational effect on certain young persons of their acquaintance. "Carol's so delightful," she explained, "and it's a whole lot because her mind isn't all cluttered up with what-to-wears."

"Mrs. Hoyt isn't going to attempt it?"

"Oh no. It's impossible."

"Impossible? I didn't think that word was in the Hoyt vocabulary."

"It isn't. But, it just seems better not."

"Indeed, I should think so."

Barbara finished her peaches and cream without further comment. Miss Benjamin, impelled for the second time to speak against her inclination, or so she thought, said suddenly, "Well, why don't we give a party for the Honorable Carol?"

"Room enough here, isn't there?"

"Auntie!" gasped Barbara.

"A garden party, then Sarah won't get all upset."

"But McAffee?"

"Perhaps we'd better have it in the house after all. Still Sarah—"

Barbara waited in suspense. "Shucks," Miss Benjamin continued recklessly, "We'll have it inside and outside both. We can ask more people."

"Auntie!" this time it was almost a shout.

"Sh—sh," cautioned Miss Benjamin. "Let's go out in the summer-house and plot properly."

The party, it was decided, must take place the next afternoon, since the Thorneboms left the following day. Miss Benjamin would spend the morning at the telephone. She would order refreshments from the city. As for the rest—

At this point Barbara said, "Why, Auntie, there's nothing else to do."

Miss Benjamin looked rather odd. "Nothing else to do, child? There must be dozens of things. Company's a tremendous lot of trouble."

"But it's all done," persisted Barbara. "The windows, the floors, the silver, she's like a mirror; the garden's simply perfect—not a leaf out of place."

"We take the trouble all along and don't have any of the fun, eh, Barbara?" Miss Benjamin laughed so heartily that Barbara joined her. If this new auntiness would only keep up. If it only would—

Mrs. Hoyt, consulted later that evening, assured Miss Benjamin of her own and Lady Thornebom's approval and pleasure. Caterers and confectioners, reached by long distance telephone early next morn-

ing, promised on-time delivery. Guests, from Alleen's and Barbara's combined lists, accepted one after the other. Mothers, as well as daughters, were invited since the affair developed into a garden party after all, with both Lady Thornebom and Honorable Carol as guests of honor.

## It Proves a Success

From the first arrival the party was a glorious success. Lady Thornebom, gracious, smiling, exer-

cised her social gifts to their fullest extent, making an instant friend of everyone who met her. And every one did. Happy little Mrs. Hoyt saw to it that the Honorable Carol, her corn-colored hair tied with a black velvet ribbon, created a mild sensation in a simple white silk frock.

"I don't know," Alleen afterward told Barbara, "that her clothes matter one way or the other. She has such an air of being somebody that she could wear anything."

"I don't agree with you," said Barbara. "Pearl earrings and a marcelled bob would spoil her just as they do anybody in the early teens. I, for one, am through trying to be a young lady before my time."

"Ditto!" said Alleen.

It was not until the last mother and daughter had gone that Miss Benjamin thought of Sarah. Two waitresses, sent by the city caterer, had set her mind at ease with their deft service of guests. But now that she had time to think, who had directed the really splendid service? Sarah, who else? She sought Sarah in some slight trepidation.

Intent on soap-suds and hot water, Sarah stood before a sink fairly staggering with plates and silver. At her side, the Honorable Carol, submerged in checked gingham, wiped carefully at Sarah's forehead. Both turned at the sound of the door closing. Sarah spoke first. "That was a great surprise party you gave me," she reproached. "I had barely time to change to a clean apron."

Miss Benjamin looked so guilty that Sarah chuckled. Without in the least understanding the situation Honorable Carol laughed too.

Miss Benjamin sat down on one of Sarah's scrubbed chairs and rocked. When she could speak for laughing she said weakly, "I was scared to tell you Sarah, just at the first, and then things got going so fast I didn't have time."

Sarah chuckled some more. "It was a fine party," she exclaimed. "I was at my wits' end for a few minutes with the doorbell ringing like mad and those two girls from the city asking where's this and where's that? Lady Thornebom caught sight of me running round and round in the hall and she says right off, 'Let me help you. I know what these large garden parties are.' Quick as quick she told one girl how to take care of the door and sent the other back to the kitchen with me. After that everything went smooth as silk."

Even McAffee enjoys it.

"Have you seen McAffee?" asked Miss Benjamin.

"Seen him? He was in this kitchen not 20 minutes back a-fishing up the ice-cream roses."

"What?"

"He took an awful fancy to them. It seems Lady Thornebom saw him clipping at the hedge and complimented him on the dahlias. Lady Thornebom's daffodil gardening and on top of that knows this part of Scotland like a book. They got talking like tried and true friends. McAffee told me himself. When he caught sight of one of those frozen puddings, 'An ice-cream rose,' he says, 'Now that's a pretty notion. Can I have one?' he says, just like that. I showed him where the freezers were and he made three trips back. 'Tasty,' he says when he finished his third pudding and left as chipper as you please!"

Entrance of Barbara and Alleen with trays of glasses cut short Sarah's monologue. But Miss Benjamin had heard enough. "Barbara," she said, "after this we must have a party every year. I believe they're good for us." Barbara stood half undecided, then rushed at Miss Benjamin and gave her an ecstatic hug. She was going on being auntie. That was better even than parties.

"I wish I could always be here," said the Honorable Carol. "English garden parties are quite lovely, but just strawberries and seed cake, never ice-cream roses. Over here," her glance swept Alleen fondly and came to rest on Miss Benjamin. "You do entertain royally."

[The End]

## Tool Craft

IN A garden or in an out-of-door play room, there is nothing that gives more real enjoyment than a seesaw. It is good exercise and a splendid sport. To make the one illustrated you will need the cooperation and assistance of your father or big brother.

The stock necessary consists of a stout post 7 to 8 feet long, 6 to 8

inches in diameter, squared to 6-inch sides. Two planks 2 to 3 inches thick, 1 foot wide, 18 to 20 feet long. This material will cost but little at a lumber yard if you live near one; if not, a carpenter can get all for you at small extra expense.

The post, after having been squared and smoothed by rubbing

down with coarse sandpaper is to be sunk in the ground half its length or about 4 feet.

The top has now to be carefully leveled, for on this is to be balanced the plank.

The Bolt

You will need to buy a bolt 8 in. long. This length is necessary to prevent its working out with the continued movement of the seesaw.

Make a hole in exact center of post large enough to admit this bolt. This is what holds the plank in place on the upright. It must be loose and free so that the plank will move easily upon it.

The sharp edges of the post should be rounded off or we shall find the seesaw bumps as it rises and falls.

At right angles to the plank and about 8 in. from the ends, fasten, by screwing in several places, strips of wood for handles by which the riders can support themselves.

Every piece must be smoothed and rubbed down first with rough sandpaper and later with a finer grade. Wipe free from the dust thus formed, and give all a coat of linseed oil. Beeswax dissolved in turpentine is equally good. Whichever finish you use must be well rubbed into the wood, and the longer you work over this the better it will be.

Paint the Seesaw

Perhaps you would prefer painting it in gay colors, say Chinese or sealing wax red, jade or apple green. This is not much more trouble than the oil or wax finish. Two coats of paint will be necessary. Let each coat dry at least 24 hours before applying the next. A coat of spar varnish is to be applied last. This protects the wood and the paint, as it makes it impervious to weather. As this seesaw will be left out-of-doors at least nine months of the year it is advisable to so protect it.

If your family of brothers and sisters is a large one, a double seesaw can be made by using two planks instead of one. These need to be joined securely in the middle, where they cross at right angles, as shown in the diagram, before they are balanced on the post.

In this case the bolt for the center must be 12 inches instead of 8 inches to allow for the extra thickness of the second plank.

You are likely to find suitable pieces of waste wood about for the handles; if you do not, then be sure to include this item in your order for stock. In many gardens old tree stumps are to be seen. If you have one in yours, it is far better to have than a post driven in the ground, so use it by all means.

This four-armed seesaw is a greater novelty than the single one and will give pleasure and exercise to double the number of children.

It makes what we call a "merry-go-round-seesaw." Your garden will be a popular place if you have one of these.

in it, and who did not like dogs at all.

The Brave Act

One winter's evening when the lady of the house was out, little Susan curled herself beside the dining-room fire to sleep. When the lady got back, as soon as she opened the front door a great surprise greeted her—for there was that important person (who you have probably guessed is Cook) who did not like dogs, standing with Susan held affectionately in her arms. Seeing

the lady's surprise, Cook hurriedly poured out the following story, "She deserves to be loved—she is a wonderful little dog—I think she has probably saved our lives. About an hour ago I was sitting in the kitchen when she came and whined at the door. I called out sharply, and told her to go and lie down, but she started scratching at the door and making such a noise barking, that I had to open it. I tried to shoo her away, but she began pulling at my

skirt and running down the long passage and back again, so I came out to see what she was after, and then I noticed that the whole passage was filled with a terrible smell of something burning.

"She ran on in front of me straight into the drawing room—and there I found a large lump of burning coal had tumbled out of the grate onto the fur rug, which was smoldering and smoking and in another instant would have burst into flames. So she has saved us from being burnt out, bless her! I wouldn't have believed a dog could be so sensible. And she's only a pup of six months old! Well, it's a lesson to me. I'll never throw a duster at her or at any dog again. She shall come into my kitchen whenever she likes."

So now whenever the lady of the house is out, the little dog named Susan trots down to the kitchen to visit with Cook, and the two of them have become great friends.

Precious Stone Puzzle

The initial letters of the names of these precious stones, reading down, spell two books of the Bible. The names of all the precious stones are found in the Bible.

1. Used for marbles.

2. Last five letters spell an aunt's husband.

3. First three letters spell a toy.

4. First three letters spell the juice of a plant.

5. Variety of quartz.

6. First two letters make a preposition.

7. Green.

8. Rhymes with "Agate."

THE HUNTERS COME! JACK RABBIT CRIED, COME, WADDLES, LET US RUN AND HIDE!

NOT SO, SAID I, YOU MUST BE WRONG; WILD BIRDS NOW SING A WELCOME SONG.

THE SQUIRRELS SHOW NO SIGNS OF FEAR, BUT ACT AS THOUGH GOOD FRIENDS WERE NEAR.

AND SO IT WAS, JACK SAW IT, TOO, WHEN FOUR BOY SCOUTS CAME INTO VIEW.

The Adventures of Waddles

Waddles was a very little dog, and he was very brave. One day he was out for a walk with his master, and he saw a very big dog coming towards them. Waddles was a little bit scared, but he didn't run. He stood still and looked at the big dog. The big dog looked at Waddles for a moment, and then he turned and went away. Waddles was very proud of himself. He had been brave, and he had saved his master from a fight. He was a very brave little dog.

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CANADIAN FALL  
TRADE OUTLOOK  
IS EXCELLENTGood Agricultural Situation  
Reflected in Expansion  
of Industry

OTTAWA, Aug. 23 (Special).—The favorable agricultural situation in Canada is reflected in the expansion in industry, trade and transportation. All the accepted indices point to an increasing prosperity, and the prospects for business during the autumn months are excellent.

The recent drop in wheat prices was some weeks in advance of the normal summer decline, and was attributable mainly to good growing conditions alike in Europe and on this continent, together with a realization that the carry-over from last season shows a considerable increase over last year's figure. The first threat of frost, however, produced a quick recovery.

Recent crop reports encourage the belief that the spending power of the prairie farmer will be well maintained during the fall. The reports of the Canadian National Railway state that the last couple of weeks have been most encouraging. There is at present every indication that the province of Alberta will have one of the best crops in its history, while C. C. Groff, of the department of agriculture of the Canadian National Railway states recently that when he left the West Aug. 10 the prospects were for a 400,000,000 bushel yield of wheat in the prairie provinces.

In Mr. Groff's opinion, prospects have seldom been so bright for a general heavy yield as at the present time. "Of all the 22 years," he said, "I do not remember a year in which the crops were so uniformly good, and the agricultural conditions generally so promising as this season."

Building Operations Active  
Interest centers in the building and construction industry in the expansion of business all over the factor, which is operating as strongly today as at any time in the last few years.

Reports from Vancouver state that work will commence at once on a \$2,000,000 elevator for the Port of Vancouver. Wheat Pool, Courtauld, Limited, of mill, at a cost of \$2,000,000, is adding to its plant at Courtauld, B. C. The Canadian Products Co. Ovens, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario, plans the erection of a \$400,000 plant. The Canadian Goods Company will erect a plant next fall at Kitchener, Ontario, at a cost of \$150,000.

The iron and steel markets, too, show that consumption is continuing, and the steadiness of prices indicates the general soundness of conditions.

The Algoma Steel Corporation's mill at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, is busy on an order for rails for the Canadian Pacific Railway. Vickers, Limited, Montreal, during the current year to date, has shown a substantial increase in the production of steel in the year ending June 30, 1927, the corresponding figure for the year ending June 30, 1926, being 1,000 tons less.

Bridge Company has nearly 3,000 tons of steel in process of fabrication for Australian users. The Galt Steel Company, reports sales for the year ending June 30, to have been higher than the year ending June 30, 1926.

Foreign Trade Increasing  
Trade volume continues to increase, though imports are growing faster than exports. Large measure due to the increased import of raw materials. Figures just released by the Government show imports for July at \$91,563,867 and exports at \$79,392,041.

Recent reports indicate that trade with Australia has grown steadily since the adoption of the preferential agreement.

For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, Canada imported from Australia goods to the value of \$2,634,713, and exported to Australia goods to the value of \$1,235,055. In the following year the imports were valued at \$4,176,197 and the exports at \$1,448,113.

The year ending June 30, to have been higher than the year ending June 30, 1926. Domestic trade conditions are generally steady. Retail city and country, merchants in the eastern Canada report a good volume of business in seasonal lines. The stock of dry goods is usual, but wholesalers say that orders are coming in fairly well. The hardware trade reports normal activity.

Newsprint Output Galas  
The book and shoe industry is showing moderate activity over 1926. The production of footwear for the six months ending June 30, 1927, was 1,448,113 pairs.

Production of newsprint in Canada 1927 has amounted to 1,448,113 tons, and shipments to 1,448,113 tons. Canadian mills produced 1,448,113 tons in 1926, which was an increase of 10 per cent. During July Canadian mills operated at 80.5 per cent of rated capacity.

Car loadings continue above the 1926 level. Cars loaded in the week of July 30, were 25,235 as compared with 21,443 in the corresponding period of 1926. This was a smaller increase than in the year 1925, 1924, 1923 and 1922 respectively.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

READING CO.

July gross income \$1,125,750  
Net operating income \$1,125,750  
Net income \$1,125,750CHESAPEAKE & OHIO  
July gross income \$1,125,750  
Net operating income \$1,125,750  
Net income \$1,125,750NORFOLK SOUTHERN  
July gross income \$1,125,750  
Net operating income \$1,125,750  
Net income \$1,125,750NORTHERN PACIFIC  
July gross income \$1,125,750  
Net operating income \$1,125,750  
Net income \$1,125,750BROWN HOISTING MERCHANT  
CLEVELAND, Aug. 23.—Directors of Brown Hoisting Machinery Company, Cleveland, Ohio, have approved plans for a new plant at Lorain, Ohio, for the manufacture of hoisting machinery, and the combined company will be known as the Brown Hoisting Machinery Corporation. It will have a capital of \$100,000.LAGO OIL OUTPUT LESS  
NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Crude oil production in the United States for the week ending Aug. 19, declined to 322,449 barrels from 327,772 the week before. Shipments increased to 318,413 barrels from 322,449.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

High	Low	High	Low
Am. A. C. 7 1/2 % '41	102 1/2	So. Pac. 7 1/2 % '41	102 1/2
Am. A. C. 7 1/2 % '41	102 1/2	So. Pac. 7 1/2 % '41	102 1/2
Am. A. C. 7 1/2 % '41	102 1/2	So. Pac. 7 1/2 % '41	102 1/2

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Am. A. C. 7 1/2 % '41	102 1/2	So. Pac. 7 1/2 % '41	102 1/2

## EARNINGS LOWER

Operating Income in July  
Showed Least Decline  
Since March

The earnings statement of the Union Pacific System for July shows the least decline in operating income since March. The decline in net earnings for the fourth consecutive month was due to a decrease in freight and passenger revenue, but was offset by a decrease in operating expenses.

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## The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company

Secured 4 1/2 % Gold Bonds, Series A due September 1, 1932

Series A Bonds limited to \$40,000,000.

Interest payable March 1 and September 1. Principal and interest payable in New York City in United States gold coin. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, with privilege of redemption at the option of the holder at 103 1/2 % of face value, or at 100 % of face value plus interest thereon, at the option of the holder, at the date of redemption and the date of maturity.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company, in a letter dated August 24, 1927, writes as follows:

The \$40,000,000 Secured 4 1/2 % Gold Bonds, Series A due September 1, 1932, will be the direct obligation of The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company and will be specifically secured by a pledge, under a Trust Indenture to The National City Bank of New York, Trustee, of \$40,000,000 of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company's First and Refunding Mortgage, Series A, Gold Bonds due April 1, 1934.

The Trust Indenture will contain provisions for the redemption of the Bonds at the option of the holder at 103 1/2 % of face value, or at 100 % of face value plus interest thereon, at the option of the holder, at the date of redemption and the date of maturity



## NEW LINE TO AID CENTRAL CANADA

## CENTRAL CANADA

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### Proposed Railhead at Fort Churchill Will Speed Up Commerce

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OTTAWA, Ont. (Special Correspondence).—The recent report from

Nelson that Fort Churchill should be recommended to the Government as the terminus of the Hudson Bay Railway, closes a controversy over the relative merits of Nelson and Fort Churchill that existed since the road was first contemplated before Manitoba was a Confederated Province. When the road from The Pas to water was commenced in 1910 it decided to follow the more direct line to Fort Nelson, and since then \$6,000,000 has been spent on grading, bridge building and other improving the harbor so as to make it suitable for navigation. However, a special committee to the Senate, after further investigation, reported "that in the opinion of this committee sufficient care was taken in the selection of Nelson

the terminus of the railway, and the Government should not make any important expenditures upon it without first making a new thorough examination into the merits of Churchill and Netherfield as a terminus. The latter two-thirds of the road had been built for the project was temporarily abandoned, while political parties disagreed over the question of the route of the line, and the Government produce via the bay and the sea. Finally Parliament voted in favour of the completion of the road. The last year Mr. Palmer was in office, the Government decided to decide the more suitable terminus. The decision means that the road will swing north from the present terminus, 30 miles from the sea, to the terminus at Churchill, instead of continuing 60 miles on to the bay, and that the latter port will be abandoned.

ably about December, 1929, Win-  
s, Regina and other mid-western  
will find themselves within 300  
of the sea, and 1000 miles  
to Europe than by the present  
via the Great Lakes and the St.  
This is expected to result in  
in immense saving to shippers  
both time and freight, to say noth-  
of the lowering of importation  
costs. While much of the land  
will not be suitable for settle-  
ment, on account of the shortness of  
growing season, mining and lum-  
bering should receive a great im-  
pulse, and another territory  
transformed into another great  
th-producing portion of the Do-  
mion.

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Florence Stewart, New York City.  
 Mary Carmichael, New York City.  
 Mary Edith Gregory, Washington,  
 D. C.  
 Zona R. Shinkle, Casey, Ill.  
 Wm. W. Taylor, Lancaster, Pa.  
 Alice K. Rice, New York City.  
 George Long, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 Wm. L. Long, Syracuse, N. Y.  
 George H. Bauer, New York City.  
 Wm. H. Bauer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 Mina R. Bauer, New Rochelle,  
 N. Y.  
 C. Chase, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Marnie B. Chase, Bridgeport, Conn.  
 Marie Lang, Dallas, Tex.  
 E. August, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 and Mrs. Arthur Baker Jr., Chicago, Ill.  
 Baker, Chicago, Ill.  
 B. C. George, Manassasville, Can.  
 George B. Manassasville, Can.  
 Hanskat, Chicago, Ill.  
 H. H. Hanson, Chicago, Ill.  
 I. Burgess, Elizabeth City, N. D.  
 Wm. W. Loomis, Fargo, N. D.  
 Florence M. Loomis, Fargo, N. D.  
 Loomis, Fargo, N. D.  
 Loomis, Fargo, N. D.  
 Richardson, Fargo, N. D.  
 Jennie M. Young, N. Y.  
 H. B. Kreider, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 G. A. Jackson, Pontiac, Mich.  
 Blood, New York City.

Linda F. Schee, Maplewood, Mo.  
E. M. Chesney, Pittsburgh, Pa.  
L. J. Zellion, Los Angeles, Cal.  
Catherine Lyons, Chicago, Ill.  
Minnie L. Stone, Chicago, Ill.  
Elizabeth B. Walker, Elmhurst,  
N. Y.  
W. Walker, Elmhurst, N. Y.  
Ford Jackson, Pontiac, Mich.

**T. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO**  
Louis-San Francisco Railway for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1927, has the balance available for interest payment bonds was \$1,583,575, or five times the interest and the balance available for interest on income was \$2,461,553, or 4 1/4 times the interest.

**BURLINGTON'S LOADINGS**  
Burlington, Burlington, Quaker (10,141) freight cars in the first six of August, compared with 11,184 the corresponding period of 1924.



## AIRPLANE RADIO RANGE TO BE DETERMINED

Measuring the field intensity of radio signals emitted from an airplane is, for the first time, being undertaken, by the Bell Telephone Research Laboratory, in experiments now in progress. "What is the complete service area of an airplane transmitting station in the air?" is, in effect, the question asked by these tests and the answer given will serve as an index to the reliable communication range between one airplane and another and between aircraft and ground radio stations.

The Radio Inspection Service of the United States Department of Commerce has already determined the reliable service range of at least four land radio stations. Astonishing as the results. For example, such a commonly rated powerful station as WGB of Atlanta, Ga., is limited to an effective area of a few miles in a circle. Steel structures intervene and cut down the field strength of the signals in certain directions as to almost imprison the electromagnetic waves. Similarly, the 30,000-watt radio station WTAM of Cleveland radiates signals effectively over a considerable distance along the lake shore but in a westerly direction they are limited to a distance of 10 miles.

The Bell Telephone Research Laboratory, Inc., have established the "complete service area" for short waves or high frequencies. These field intensity measurements not only indicate the range of reliable coverage of high-frequency signals, but certain frequencies are known to have greater carrying capacity than others at particular periods of the day, and the two factors have been correlated into what may be described as an efficiency table. That is, for the sake of supposition, a wavelength of 40 meters is advantageous for use at 10 o'clock in the morning; whereas, a wavelength of 20 meters has a maximum carrying capacity at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The projected experiments of the Bell Telephone Research Laboratory have for their purpose the defining of complete radio service areas of the air radio stations. The results will parallel the work of the Department of Commerce and Bell Telephone research laboratories in field intensity measurements of frequencies in the radio band and amateur band, respectively. The frequency range selected by the naval research laboratory is from 3000 to 8000 kilocycles and not only the different frequencies but also with respect to their maximum carrying capacity at different periods of the day but the effect of various heights of the airplane upon communication efficiency will be analyzed.

The field intensity measurement apparatus used in these tests is located on the ground and the signals are being transmitted from an airplane flying at varying altitudes and at different distances from the receiving apparatus, up to 200 miles. In explaining the somewhat odd procedure of what seems to be putting the cart before the horse in locating the field intensity equipment on the ground, the Commander W. J. Rube stated, "If we can receive a signal from the test airplane in the receiving equipment on the ground we know that we can send the signal from a ground station to the flying craft. A portable field intensity measuring equipment, designed by the Bell Telephone Research Laboratories, Inc., is being employed in these pioneer experiments of zoning the broadcasting stations of the air. The outfit is fairly compact and sufficiently rugged to withstand usage afield. The model used by the Naval Research Laboratory is a product of evolution—the result of modifications and improvements in which earlier designs have been discarded. The super-heterodyne circuit is employed. This equipment, both as a means of facilitating transportation afield and as a logical division resolves itself into two units—the oscillator unit and the input unit, each contained in metal boxes. The oscillator is shielded, and a special container is provided for the power supply, which consists of dry-cell batteries.

The difficulty experienced with earlier designs of portable receiving sets for measuring the field strengths of transmitting stations was the variation in resistance of the loop or coil antenna when exposing the equipment to unfavorable weather conditions in service afield. It was therefore, necessary to measure this resistance frequency each day, a task at once troublesome and time-consuming. The design used in the experiments being described is said to overcome this obstacle; a method having been devised whereby frequent calibrations of the loop antenna are obviated. The number of turns of wire and the shape of the loop antenna are not arbitrarily specified, but it is necessary to know the distributed capacity, the inductance, and resistance values of such a pickup system.

The string sextet will open the 30-minute program with Chaminade's "Summer" and will be heard later in compositions of Bendix, Gillet, Nevin, Baxini and Spencer. Katherine Palmer, soprano, will present four songs, "The Morning Wind," "The Nightingale and the Rose," "The Nightingale and the Rose," and "The Nightingale and the Rose." The complete program for the radio is as follows:

**Protected Against Shorting**  
The string sextet will open the 30-minute program with Chaminade's "Summer" and will be heard later in compositions of Bendix, Gillet, Nevin, Baxini and Spencer. Katherine Palmer, soprano, will present four songs, "The Morning Wind," "The Nightingale and the Rose," "The Nightingale and the Rose," and "The Nightingale and the Rose." The complete program for the radio is as follows:

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## Flight to Japan Proposed

Radio Programs

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## SOCKET RADIO OPERATION IS DISCUSSED

Of the several methods suggested for full socket-power operation, none is quite as simple as the single A-B-C radio power unit supplying the tube filaments wired in series. At least there is nothing radically new about this arrangement, for we start out with the well-known B-eliminator simply on a larger scale, and the well-known and time-tested vacuum tubes that have been used for years back with storage battery source of supply.

Perhaps it is the series wiring that causes radio fans to hesitate in employing this method yet there is nothing formidable about series-connected filaments. In fact, it is just as logical to wire filaments in series as in the more common parallel or multiple wiring; and, if anything, series wiring is simpler and neater than the multiple wiring. It is merely a question of getting accustomed to a new order of things—and the quicker the better, because the series filament arrangement is going to be in extensive use in the very near future.

Any receiver, whether to be constructed or already built, can be arranged for series filaments. There are just two factors to bear in mind, namely: first, the manner in which the grid bias is obtained for the various tubes; secondly, the proper order in which the tubes shall be arranged in sequence. In the case of the receiver being built, the wiring is, of course, planned in the first place and duly executed, while the existing receiver, on the other hand, the best results are obtained by removing all the present wiring going to the two filament terminals of the tube socket, and connecting the series filament unit, since it is no longer required, inasmuch as the power supply is turned on or off at the primary or input end of the radio power unit. All ballasts or rheostats should be removed, and the series filament unit, since it is no longer required, should be removed entirely from the panel so that a 0-5 megohm rheostat may be substituted, the use of which will be described later.

The order in which the tubes are connected in the series filament arrangement is as follows: The minus B or ground point should go directly to the detector socket. After that comes the first A, and second A, sockets. In the case of radio sets employing a three-stage audio-frequency amplifier, the first A socket should be connected to the resistance or impedance coupling. Otherwise, the first A, socket is followed by the radio-frequency sockets until the chain is completed. The last audio socket, taking the power tube with its filament, is supplied with raw alternating current, supplied by taps on the power transformer or again by a separate transformer, as the case may be. At any rate, the filament wiring to the tube socket should be in the form of a twisted pair of wires, or, better still, copper-shielded wire, properly grounded, so as to eliminate troublesome A.C. pickup by the adjoining components.

The method of obtaining grid bias is to place resistance of proper value in series with the filaments, so that the voltage drop will give the required voltage. This value of resistance depends upon the amount of bias required, and is equal to the required voltage multiplied by 4, or 18 ohms in the case of the usual 4.5-volt bias (4.5x4=18 ohms). The resistors carry the full 1/2 ampere which the tubes require, and may be made up of 20-ohm resistors adjusted to the required value. Another satisfactory method is to get the proper grid bias from the tubes themselves. Placing grid return on farther side of the filament terminal will give a bias depending upon the number of tubes. As it is very easy to become confused and thus fail to make the proper grid bias return, it is suggested that the plus and the minus markings of the filament be clearly marked, and all connections. Series filaments are easier to wire than parallel, and the wiring makes a very neat appearance when so arranged.

The filament terminals of each socket should be by-passed with a 1 mfd. condenser, with the exception of the power tube socket. The control of the volume is most desirable, and may be simply and effectively taken care of by a 0-5 megohm rheostat, as already mentioned, mounted in the hole vacated when one of the rheostats was removed from the panel, or otherwise suitably mounted, is connected across the secondary of a 200-100,000-ohm power rheostat, shunted by an 800-ohm fixed resistor. This arrangement provides any degree of filament current for all tubes except the last or power tube.

With the receiver properly arranged for series filament operation, and with the A-B-C radio power unit properly built, no appreciable hum should be heard in the loudspeaker. The results should be fully apparent, and what is more, there should be a steadiness of performance due to ample power at all times.

## FREIGHT RATES CUT ON DECIDUOUS FRUITS

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—California deciduous fruit growers will be saved nearly \$3,000,000 yearly by the effect of freight rate reductions recently ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission. It is declared here. Evidence introduced at the hearing of the Interstate Commerce Commission tended to show that while returns to growers have declined, the general prosperity of the railroads hauling deciduous fruits from California has increased.

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**Connecticut**  
**BRIDGEPORT**

**Read's**  
A chair that successfully combines comfort and style with its colorful cretonne cover.  
Boudoir Chair \$19.50  
Regularly \$25

**MESSENGER**  
A Striking Value in Our August Fur Sale  
A Youthful Matron's Coat of beautiful Hudson Seal and Mink  
\$495  
A masterpiece of design and beauty is this unusual coat of genuine Hudson Seal with its large roll shawl collar and cuffs of mink. The seams of the collar and the exquisite workmanship in fashioning and detail are apparent at first glance. Beautifully lined with heavy crepe de chine in golden brown with contrasting embroidered velvet appliques.

**Olga Woodkull**  
Broad Street near Fairfield Ave.  
Lavin creates a frock in wool Georgette—the new material of Paris!  
Adaptations are shown at our shop from \$49.50 upward

**THOMPSON'S**  
Apparel Shop  
Exclusive Models in GOWNS, FURS and WRAPS  
Watson Bldg. 945 Main St.  
Phone Noble 4729

**Quality Apparel for Men, Boys and Children at Moderate Prices**

**Johnston & Sons**  
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably  
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

**HAPPINESS GIFT SHOP**  
1136 BROAD ST. BRIDGEPORT, CONN.  
Clearance Sale of Pottery Specially Priced at \$1.00

**BRAUNFIELD**  
Millinery  
Twelve Fifteen Main Street  
Fall Models on Display  
SUPERBLY SMART  
REASONABLY PRICED

**Stoddard G. Goodsell**  
Incorporated

**WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY**  
787-789 Main Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

**THE DAVID GINAND CUTLERY CO.**  
284 Fairfield Avenue  
High-Grade Cutlery  
Grinding Specialists Barnum 1696

**WALTER R. ROTHE**  
Plumbing and Tinning  
"Agent for the Best of the Best"  
234 Seaview Ave. Barnum 4110

The Laundry With Quality and System.  
Telephone Bar 2398  
Model Laundry Co.  
864 Broad Street  
Liefeld Bros. Bridgeport, Conn.

**SCHUTZES**  
Cleaners and Dyers  
1136 Broad Street Barnum 2868

**Hasting's Corset Shoppe**  
1025 MAIN STREET  
"Opposite Kroger"  
NEW LINE OF BANDEAUS  
LACE—SILK—SATIN

**ELIZABETH F. TURNEY**  
REAL ESTATE SERVICE  
592 Warren Street, Bridgeport, Conn.

**EDWARD E. BURSEY**  
Painting and Decorating  
Foreign and Domestic Wall Paper  
Estimates cheerfully submitted.  
715 Wood Avenue Barnum 1891

**F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.**  
CHOICE MEATS, PROVISIONS  
VEGETABLES, ETC.  
195 FAIRFIELD AVENUE

**THE SPINNING WHEEL**  
REDDING RIDGE  
(State Road between Bridgeport and Haverhill)  
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER  
Telephone Redding 67

**WATKINS ART STORE**  
65 CANNON STREET  
We have moved to our new store and invite you to look over our beautiful new selections.

**Connecticut**  
**BRIDGEPORT**  
(Continued)

**Steiger Poole Company**  
MAIN AND FAIRFIELD

**August Clearance SALE**

NINE DAYS  
OF TREMENDOUS  
VALUES IN EVERY  
DEPARTMENT

August 18th to 27th Inclusive

**BESSE SYSTEM CO., Bridgeport, Conn.**  
Outfitters  
for Men and Boys  
SHOES  
for Men, Women and Children  
FOSTER-BESSE CO.  
HENRY C. REID & SON  
Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry  
Fine Repairing 1134 Broad Street

**GREENWICH**  
Miss ESTHER HAMILTON  
Secretarial Work of All Kinds  
1 West Elm Street Tel. 2868

**DORA EDDY LANZA**  
TEACHER OF PIANO  
Studio: 275 Field Point Road, Greenwich  
Accompanist Tel. Greenwich 1511

**HARTFORD**  
HANAN SHOES  
for MEN and WOMEN  
Distinctive Hosiery  
JAMES LAWRENCE AND SON  
197 Trumbull Street

**Berth**  
Bread Shop  
539 MAIN 1123 MAIN

**WEST HILL GROCERY**  
765 Farmington Avenue  
INSURANCE PROTECTION  
AND SERVICE  
ARTHUR M. GRAYSON  
Judd Building Phone 2-0882

**MERIDEN**  
**A. S. THOMAS and COMPANY**  
MERIDEN, CONN.  
Specialize On  
Draperies, Curtains  
Window Shades  
Awnings and  
Interior Decorating

**Besse System Co.**  
**SUMMER STYLES**  
STRAW HATS, CAPS,  
SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR  
GOLF PANTS, GOLF HOSE  
Men's, Women's and Children's  
**SHOES**

**BESSE BOYNTON STORE**  
21 COLONY STREET Phone 170

**BROWN SHOE CO.**  
EMERSON & WHITNEY, Prop.  
Shoes—Hosiery—Service  
43 COLONY STREET

Perfection Is Our Aim  
The DOMESTIC LAUNDRY CO.  
Laundries—Dry Cleaners  
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

**WEISNER & KNOBLAUGH**  
GROCERS  
239 WEST MAIN STREET  
Quality and Service is our motto.  
We carry Cakes and Blackwell goods

**Greenbacker**  
Quality Flowers  
Tel. 724 Meriden

**NEW HAVEN**

**KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES**  
THE FIRST TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc.  
401 George Street  
Colony 209

**THE LONGLEY CO.**  
187 ORANGE STREET  
Open Week Days  
7 to 10 a. m., 11 to 2 p. m., 5 to 7:30 p. m.

**RED TOP CAB CO.**  
NEW HAVEN, CONN.  
Phone Pioneer 1

**MILLINERY**  
MARY LYONS  
Specializes in Hats for  
Brides and Bridesmaids  
325 CHAPEL STREET Colony 1554

**SHOE REPAIRING**  
HAT RENOVATING  
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.  
135 TEMPLE STREET

**Mrs. Emley's Food Shop**  
Home Bakery  
Phone Col. 6193 136 1/2 Chapel St.

**KLEAN-RITE**  
AUTO LAUNDRY CO.  
36 Sperry Street Colony 9888

**Connecticut**  
**NEW HAVEN**  
(Continued)

**"The Johnson Special"**  
A Real  
**White Oxford SHIRT**  
COLLAR ATTACHED AND  
NECKBAND  
\$1.95  
3 for \$5.75  
J. JOHNSON & SONS  
"The Live Store"  
55-59 CHURCH STREET

**EDW. MALLEY & CO.**  
Our Great Annual Sale  
Now in Progress  
**Blankets, Domestic, Linens**  
Great savings are offered in nationally advertised brands for these are the deepest reductions of the year.  
Linens, Domestic, First Floor

**Wilcox's Pier Restaurant**  
A large Shore Restaurant serving excellent Meat and Sea Food Orders  
For Reservations phone West 308 (New Haven Exchange)  
SAVIN ROCK, WEST HAVEN, CONN.

**THE H. M. BULLARD CO.**  
Orange Street at Elm  
**Furniture Rugs—Draperies**  
Arch Preserver  
Shoes  
for MEN and WOMEN  
EMERSON-DARBY, Inc.  
166 Temple Street

**The Mechanics Bank**  
72 Church Street  
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS  
1824—A Century of Service—1924  
**M. H. KEBABIAN**  
IMPORTER  
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs  
EXPERT REPAIRING and WASHING  
71 ELM STREET COLONY 535

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere  
**Combs**  
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"  
910 CHAPEL ST.

**Quinnipiac Coal Co.**  
"Our Coal Makes Warm Friends"  
Since 1901  
Office Colony 114 376 State Street

**NEW LONDON**  
Confectioners and Caterers  
Luncheon from 12 to 3:30

Mail Orders Filled.  
Our Best Mixture is \$1.25 a Pound  
**BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU**  
Multigraphing—Mimeographing  
Typewriting  
"THE BETTER LETTER SHOP"  
CROCKER HOUSE, 175 State Street

**THE BOOKSHOP, Inc.**  
Books—Cards—Gifts—Stationery  
Mail Orders Filled  
Opposite Y. M. C. A.  
Tel. 4058

**Fashionable Shoes**  
**PEOPLES SHOE STORE**  
"SERVICE WITH SMILES"  
55 BANK STREET

**The Mayflower Tea Room**  
Luncheon 11:30 to 2  
Supper 5:30 to 8  
14 Meridian Street Tel. 1325

**E. D. STEELE, Inc.**  
MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING and FURNISHERS  
Manwaring Building 227 State Street

**SPORTING GOODS STORE**  
Athletic and Sporting Goods  
73 STATE STREET  
Agents for A. G. Spalding & Brothers

**NORWALK**  
**MILTON ELWOOD**  
Arch Preserver Shoes  
"Keep the foot well"  
123 Washington St. South Norwalk

**Connecticut**  
**NORWALK**  
(Continued)

**TRISTRAM & HYATT**  
Leading Dry Goods Store  
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

**ROGERS & STEVENS**  
CLOTHIERS—TWO STORES  
Norwalk and South Norwalk

**A MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK**  
Assets Over \$6,000,000 Safe Deposit Boxes  
NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY  
Norwalk, Conn.

**FRANK LAUDER**  
Jeweler  
96 Washington St., South Norwalk, Conn.

**THE NORWALK ELECTRICAL CO.**  
EVERYTHING ELECTRICAL  
Frigidaires—Radio—Wiring  
30 No. Main St., SO. NORWALK, CONN.  
Tel. 2413

**ANGELINE FURNITURE COMPANY**  
ARTISTIC HOME FURNISHINGS  
16 North Main St., South Norwalk, Conn.  
Phone 254

**NORWALK AGENCY, INC.**  
R. J. KEELER, Manager  
Real Estate and Insurance  
61 Wall Street NORWALK, CONN.

**K. A. POLHEMUS**  
MILLINER  
61 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.

**STAMFORD**  
**Sicaalbaum's**  
208-210 ATLANTIC ST.  
DRY GOODS  
and Women's Apparel  
Telephone 6000

**HORACE W. HARDING**  
REALTOR  
Real Estate Insurance  
Builder Mortgage Loans  
54 Park Place, Stamford, Conn.  
Telephone 3773, 4518

**THE KINGSBURY SHOP**  
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors  
CLEANERS—DYERS—EXPRESS FURNISHERS  
27 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.  
Telephone 4343

"Always on the Square"  
**SQUARE SHOP**  
Silks—Velvets—Dress Goods  
160 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.  
Telephone Stamford 987

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ALL BRANCHES  
**BRINKERHOFF-HILLIARD**  
22 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.

**STRATFORD**  
**PRISCILLA**  
"On the Main Highway"  
Luncheon—Dinner (and between times)  
Home Cooking Tel. Strat. 185

**WATERBURY**  
**THE BEST STORE IN WATERBURY**  
in Which to Buy  
All Your Vacation Needs  
GRIEVE, BISSET AND HOLLAND, Inc.  
WATERBURY, CONN.

Quality Apparel for Men, Boys and Children at Moderate Prices

**Johnson & Sons**  
The Mechanics Bank  
72 Church Street  
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS  
1824—A Century of Service—1924  
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**MILTON ELWOOD**  
Arch Preserver Shoes  
"Keep the foot well"  
123 Washington St. South Norwalk

**Maryland**  
**BALTIMORE**

**N. HESS' SONS**  
Shoes for the Family  
8 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore

**New York**  
**ALBANY**

**"THE SAFEST BANK MESSENGER in the WORLD"**  
That is the title of our new, illustrated booklet which tells all about our convenient "banking by mail" method. Send for your copy now.

4 1/2 %  
Annals over \$25,000,000.00 and over 50,000 Depositors.  
Christmas & Vacation Clubs—Join Anytime  
"Albany's Only 9 to 5 o'clock Bank"

**The National Savings Bank**  
78-72 State Street Albany, N. Y.

**Women's and Misses' TRAVEL COATS**  
The manner in which we have prepared these lines anticipates the needs and wants of all women. Coats are plain or fur-trimmed, dozens of models; wonderful cloths; Coats adapted to town, country or tour.

\$25, \$29.50 to \$185 (Apparel Shop, 2nd Floor)  
**John G. Myers Co.**  
37, 39 and 41 No. Pearl Street Albany, N. Y.

**MUHLFELDER'S, Inc.**  
55 North Pearl Street  
Are Showing  
Exclusive Assortment of  
**Millinery Dresses Shoes Accessories**

**Boyce & Milwain**  
Hartmann  
Wardrobe Trunks  
66-68 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

**J. & T. COUSINS**  
32 NORTH PEARL STREET  
**MODEASE**  
The exclusively fine shoe in many attractive styles and leathers found only at this store.

**Electrical Contractors**  
Electrical Fixtures and Household Appliances  
**C. J. BERNHARDT, Inc.**  
80 MAIDEN LANE

**THE SAV-U-TIME**  
Water Heater Control  
Saves you time and effort of running up and down stairs to light your heater. A telephone call will bring our booklet.  
MAIN 4215-M  
HOWARD DEITZ, Distributor  
10 Hurbit Street, Albany, N. Y.

**Hewett's Silk Shop**  
A Place to Buy  
Reliable Silks and Woolens  
Truth Always Facts Only  
80-82 North Pearl St., Cor. Columbia St.  
**COTRELL & LEONARD**  
472 BROADWAY  
The August FUR SALE  
Is Now in Progress

**McManus & Riley**  
Clothing to Men  
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**TUCKER-SMITH AGENCY, Inc.**  
FRANK P. TUCKER, ALLEN M. SMITH  
GENERAL INSURANCE  
1 Columbia Place, Head of Eagle St.  
Phone Main 9471

**HARVEY'S GARAGE**  
United States Tires—General Gas—Oil—Storage—Accessories—Washing  
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**COAL**  
Mason's Building Supplies  
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Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

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**AUGUST FURNITURE SALE**  
**AUGUST SALE OF BLANKETS**  
NOW IN PROGRESS

**Smart New Summer Hats**  
INVITINGLY PRICED

**Grace & Merit**  
21-23 NO. PEARL ST. ALBANY, N. Y.

**G. C. REARDON, Inc.**  
Broadway and Maiden Lane  
Furniture of Character that will give long service and lasting satisfaction  
"Insurance and Be Secure"  
**RAYMOND E. BALLARD**  
Fire Insurance Specialist  
61 COLUMBIA STREET Tel. Main 3142  
Fire, Auto, Bonds, Credit Insurance  
WATCHES DIAMONDS CLOCKS SILVERWARE  
The Hall Mark Jeweler  
**FREDERICK P. D. JENNINGS**  
115 North Pearl St. Albany, N. Y.

**BINGHAMTON**  
**CORNER RESTAURANT**  
Corner Court and Carroll Streets  
Binghamton, N. Y. Tel. 7878  
Breakfast, Lunches, Dinners  
Pure Food, Cleanliness and Service  
**MARY MEDD, Inc.**  
Women's Wraps, Suits and Gowns  
Phone 1313  
65 Chenango Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

**BUFFALO**  
**Walt-Over**  
SHOES  
For Men and Women  
505-06 Main St. Buffalo, N. Y.

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**HEATING and PLUMBING**  
1433 NIAGARA STREET  
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**Printing**  
Cards, Folders, Booklets, Announcements, Letterheads, Etc.  
Seneca 0759  
**Mark Hubbell Printing Co.**  
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For Every Occasion  
F. T. D. MEMBER  
**Central Park Greenhouses**  
H. N. MOORE, Mgr. Phone Cream 5980  
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MERCHANT TAILOR  
\$35 and Up  
172 FRANKLIN STREET  
Telephones: Tupper 0705, Tupper 0706

**WIESE, Florist**  
Flowers for Everybody  
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Millinery—Importers  
GRACE L. PICKARD  
Phone Tupper 6737 805 Delaware Ave.

**Reichert Tea Room**  
Make Reservations for Parties  
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Colonial Court, 190 Delaware Avenue.

**ELITE BEAUTY SHOPPE**  
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Marcel Waving, Shampooing, Manicuring  
Beverly Bath Phone Tupper 7877

**STANLEY & MILLER**  
ANTIQUES  
818 Main Street

**ELMIRA**  
**LOCKWOOD'S**  
DOLLAR CLEANING and PRESSING SERVICE  
199 E. Church Street Phone 4310  
John P. Marx Phone 3855

**UNITED ELECTRIC and SPEEDOMETER CORP.**  
512 East Water Street, Elmira, N. Y.

**FORT EDWARD**  
**FRED A. DAVIS**  
Insurance and Real Estate  
Crane Building, Fort Edward, N. Y.

**New York**  
**JAMESTOWN**

39 MAIN STREET  
FREDONIA, N. Y.

**ReHousey Burnett**  
The Clothes Shop for Women  
308 MAIN STREET  
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

**A. B. MANLEY**  
Insurance plus Service  
306 Wellman Building  
West Third Street

**LANDY BROTHERS**  
CLEANERS DYERS  
792 East Second Street Telephone 2268-J

**BASSETT**  
Square Deal Jeweler  
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**FIVE POINT GROCERIA**  
Main, Pine and Eighth Streets  
Finest of Groceries, Fruits and Vegetables  
**JOSEPH R. ROGERS**

**KENMORE**  
"CRYSTAL ICE"  
Kenmore Coal and Ice Co.  
COAL—MOVING  
16 Lincoln Blvd. RI. 1320

**WERNER'S MARKET**  
Groceries—Fruits—Vegetables  
WE DELIVER  
2836 Delaware Ave. Riverside 2564  
Have You Tried Our Salt Water Taffy?  
It's Good—35c lb.  
CUDLIPO'S CANDIES  
OLD TIME—HOME MADE  
2834 Delaware Avenue Kenmore, N. Y.

**IRWIN'S GROCERY**  
For Your Daily Grocery Needs  
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables  
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BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

### Mexican and Canadian Immigration

THE question of how to regulate immigration from Canada and from Mexico will unquestionably be pressed at the next session of Congress. Added reason for this discussion is furnished by the report of the Commissioner of Immigration for the last fiscal year, which has just been issued.

According to this report, the net alien population of the United States was increased by last year's immigration by 284,493. It is interesting to note that 88 per cent of the total immigration came from only ten countries. Canada led the list with 81,506, followed closely by Mexico with 67,721. Germany sent 48,513; the Irish Free State, 28,054; Great Britain, 24,160; Italy, 17,297; Poland, 9,211; Sweden, 8,287; Norway, 6,068, and France, 4,405.

A study of the foregoing figures indicates the effectiveness of the quota system in limiting the number of immigrants. It shows also the effect of that system in reducing to a minimum immigration from the countries of southeastern Europe, which in fact sent so few of their citizens over that it seemed unnecessary to add them to the table. And it indicates that the two great sources of alien settlers in the United States were the two nations to which the quota system does not apply, namely, Canada and Mexico.

The discussion of the possible imposition of restriction upon immigration from these two countries in the next Congress will not be one-sided. Every question, it is said, has two sides, but this has several. To begin with, there is much reason to believe that Canada, officially, would not oppose being placed under the quota system. The Dominion has no desire to see tens of thousands of its enterprising and frequently more successful citizens passing over the border into the United States. If placed on the quota system, Canada would not be permitted to send more than 19,619 of its people across the line annually. On the other hand, the people of the United States are inclined to welcome Canadian immigration, and there would be little demand for the imposition of the quota law upon that country. Moreover, in the long run the actual loss to Canada or gain to the United States is not so great as these figures would appear, for no inconsiderable number of northwestern farmers and their families have passed from the United States to Canada. Indeed, so closely allied are the two peoples by blood, by speech, by habits of thought, and by industrial and financial interests, that probably the ideal condition would be the freest possible passage across the borders for citizens of either country.

In the views of the majority of people of the United States, however, this would not apply to the interchange of population between Mexico and this country. To begin with, but few Americans go into Mexico, and hardly any of them seek Mexican citizenship. There is no such interchange as with Canada. Except among employers of labor, particularly in the Southwest, the feeling is that a drastic system for the limiting of Mexican immigration should be applied. The Mexican Government, and prominent spokesmen of Mexico, have expressed themselves as not averse to having that country placed on the quota basis, but they hold that, should this be done, Canada should be treated in identical fashion. Mexico is not desirous of having its citizens cross the border and permanently withdraw themselves from Mexican life. On the other hand, national pride revolts against the application to Mexico of a form of restrictive regulation which is not applied to our northern neighbor.

Finally, whatever may be the opinion of that large body of influential citizens in the United States who believe in holding the American population free from further admixture of what they hold to be unassimilable stock, the large employers of labor, particularly in the Southwest, insist that the reduction of the measure of Mexican immigration would be fatal. In 1926, when the matter was under discussion, the assertion was made that southwestern agriculture, railroad building, and many forms of productive industry would be almost destroyed except for the influx of the cheap Mexican labor. As against this, the proposition is made that seasonal labor should be permitted to enter on three or six months' permits. The opponents of this plan, however, insist that few who come in with these permits will ever go out again.

In the session of Congress which will undoubtedly be crowded with most important proposed legislation, this question of the amendment of the immigration law will doubtless fill a large place.

Where Labor and Capital Merge

AN EXPERIENCE which notably strengthens the evidence growing up that there is no inherent reason why Britain should not emulate the United States in the closer identification of the interests of labor and capital, comes from Yorkshire, England. It is disclosed in a highly informative letter in the London Times by William Dent Priestman, of the firm of Priestman Brothers Limited, Holderness Foundry, Hull.

"For the past ten years," Mr. Priestman says, "a scheme has been in vogue in these works that, for want of a better name, is termed 'payment by results'; it has all the characteristics of 'team work' present in our great national games, with the result that there is a material increase in production and substantial additional remuneration for the employees. Consultation between management and employees is frequent; there is now no driving on the part of the foremen, because the employees set the pace, and in consequence it is not surprising that a new and better feeling of co-operation exists between all concerned.

"This became evident immediately the system was introduced, and the changed relationships have proved what takes place when employers and employees work together with a common objective. . . . After an experience of forty years under what Lord Oxford terms the 'old and obsolete position of a division between wage-payers and wage-earners' and ten years

under what he further says, when referring to the scheme in vogue in these works, 'is a genuine working partnership and co-operation between Capital and Labor,' there can be no question as to the advantages of the system."

Messrs. Priestman Brothers Limited have courteously supplied The Christian Science Monitor with details of the practical working of the system. It is based upon the fixing of a standard of production per man-per-hour, taking the values of the various products into account. This standard is settled by mutual consultation between management and employees upon the records of what has actually been accomplished over prolonged periods of normal business. A bonus is then paid to everyone concerned, including managers, clerks, and skilled and manual workers. The bonus takes the form of a percentage on wages corresponding to any improvement in the output.

Once the standard has been fixed it cannot be altered without mutual consent, and then only so far as may be necessitated by changes in processes or methods—as for example owing to the installation of new machinery or other changes affecting methods and policies.

The system has nothing to do with wages-rates, except to use them as a basis on which to pay bonus. It thus leaves wages to be determined between the trade unions and the employers' associations. The only way in which wages can be affected is to increase them.

Confidence in the system depends, primarily, upon getting the workers to agree to the standard-rate and secondarily to giving them free access to the periodical figures of output on which the bonus is payable, so that they may feel satisfied they are really receiving a fair share of any improvement their efforts may bring about.

The arrangement presents obvious advantages. It gives the worker a direct interest in his labor. It removes the listless feeling of irresponsibility upon which the influences of unrest so often fasten. The fact that it has been adopted successfully for ten years in one big concern without clash with the Trade Union movement, should encourage its adoption in others.

### India and Democracy

THERE has been a good deal of discussion of late, both in Great Britain and India, as to whether the commission which is to proceed to India to examine the working of the new Constitution should not be appointed before the statutory date in 1929. In favor of the earlier appointment, it is urged that enough experience has already been gained to warrant an immediate revision of the Constitution and that Indian political sentiment would be pleased. In favor of leaving the appointment of the commission until the statutory date, it is urged that the 1920 Constitution has never been properly tried because of the non-cooperation movement, and that it will be far easier to judge of the changes needed two years hence than today. The decision, of course, rests with the British Government, and as yet it has given no indication of its intentions. But it is worth while to note two fundamental changes in the situation which have occurred since 1919.

The first is the growth of tension between the Hindu and the Muhammadan communities. When the new Indian Constitution was brought into effect, the two religious communities into which India is mainly divided were working, on the whole, harmoniously together; at any rate in their political demands. While the traditional rivalry which produces street riots on religious festival days still found vigorous expression in local villages and towns, the leaders of the two communities were united in the immediate introduction of complete self-government into India. The intense bitterness of the non-cooperation campaign against the British, however, seems to have reacted upon the Hindus and Muhammadans themselves, for gradually, as the implications of self-government began to be understood, the antireligious sentiment gave place to religious strife.

When the Muhammadans, who number about 70,000,000, began to realize that self-government meant that the legislatures must, to some extent at least, be elected by popular vote, they also began to realize that as a community they were bound to remain in a considerable minority as against the 210,000,000 Hindus. Their leaders, therefore, remembering that they had been the ruling race when the Moghuls ruled India just before the British Raj appeared, began to disassociate themselves from the demand for more democracy in India. This split between the leaders only served to inflame the latent hostility between the followers, and for the last year or two riots and quarrels between the two religions have been one of the main preoccupations of the government authorities and a main obstacle to political development.

The second element has been the growth in importance of the native states. These states, which number some 700 in all and comprise something like a quarter of the people and territory of India, do not come under the reformed Constitution at all. They are all of them under hereditary princes, who exercise autocratic power, and whose relation to the Government of India is determined by treaties, most of which were framed about the time when the British Raj came into being. How are these states to be fitted into a self-governing and united India? Their system of government is quite different, their peoples are at a different stage of development, their rulers are naturally averse to too close association with developments which must eventually spell a diminution in their own powers.

The problem which will confront the commission, which is sooner or later to go to India to consider what changes experience shows should be made in the Constitution, will be no easy one. And underlying its problem are two still bigger questions. Is it possible under any circumstances to convert a country as large as India, containing well over 300,000,000 people, and divided as it still is by race, religion and language, into a single democracy? Even in China, where the people are far more homogeneous and the conditions far easier, no basis for democracy seems yet to have appeared. And is democracy as it has been developed in the totally dissimilar conditions of western Europe and

America yet suited to Asia, or ought some intermediate system be tried? The problem of the political future of India is certainly not so simple as it appeared in the confident days immediately following the World War.

### Interim in China

THROUGH the veil of uncertainty which continues to obscure the news from China, two things begin to show. Against so disordered a background it is unwise to label them as facts, but they may be held as "highly probable." One is that neither North nor South can carry through to a real victory at this time, meaning for months to come. The other is that between the War Lords combination, Chang Tso-lin at its head, and the nationalistic Kuomintang party, the ultimate odds appear to lie with the latter. Which should gratify the world in general, because that world is peace-prefering, and hence desirous that the Chinese puzzle be solved in a way to meet the general approval of the Chinese people as nearly as a whole as one may speak of that still amorphous nation.

Chang is nominally in control of three armies, but that they will continue to act together is open to question. Having checked the northern march of his southern foes the chances are that Marshal Chang will rest on those laurels—collecting taxes for another later campaign, should it come.

The Nationalists, while united, made gains so great that no promise seemed extravagant. In less than eight months they completed the conquest of the richer and more populous half of their country. Then opened the rift within their Cantonese lute: the Red element in the party councils, led by Borodin and Chen, crossed swords for control with Chiang Kai-shek the field commander and the financial director, Soong. The consequent split, with two capitals, two armies, two everything-elses, led into the beginning of actual armed conflict. But the Soviet's agents found only the little end of the rope. Borodin went off to Mongolia. Chen departed for somewhere else. Their discomfiture was a surprise to none who realized the impossibility of any considerable part of China going Bolshevik, but immense damage had been done none the less. Bitter feeling was broadcast through Kuomintang ranks. There had been more than just a check in what had been increasing popular support, for real disintegration began in the south provinces. And in the north, the self-seeking tuchuns were, of course, proportionately encouraged and granted respite the better to get together. Also there came a lessening of foreign regard for the Nationalist side.

To those who have seen in the Kuomintang a hope for China's setting her house in order, it was regrettable, from the start. Yet it need prove no more, after all, than a setback to a cause which to many authorities seems to offer the distressed land opportunity to find itself. At the moment stalemate may suggest the situation. The game will be resumed, however. Dr. Sun laid his foundations wisely and well. Moscow's attempt to direct Chinese nationalism for Soviet gain had to be met and mastered somehow, some time, and if that has now been done there is a real asset to set off against debts no matter how large. And there is good ground left on which to build. The Canton troops are disciplined and genuinely imbued with the conviction that they fight for China, not for any Chinese. Before dissension from within, their effort was sustained and thorough; presumably it will be continued and go further. Perhaps, then, interim is a better name for present conditions than stalemate. We are sitting through a sort of time between halves, —in a struggle that must affect a fifth of the population of the world!

### Editorial Notes

Interesting, indeed, is the fact brought out by the retirement of a woman registrar in London after thirty years in public service that the population of the City of London has decreased from 50,000 when she took over her duties, to 13,000 now. "What?" you say, "London has a population of only 13,000?" No, that is not it. The City of London is referred to, and did you know that the City of London covers only about one square mile? Of course, London, generally speaking, now is rated as having nearly 7,000,000 population. But there's a difference between London (generally speaking), and the City of London.

The National Industrial Conference Board finds that in 1925 only \$5.85 of each manufacturer's \$100 was net profit, which, however, was generous in comparison to the \$1.75 net, earned by agriculture and allied products. The farmer has to borrow to buy seeds and fertilizer and the manufacturer has to borrow to finance his raw materials, and in some instances his accounts receivable. The board found that banks, insurance companies and the like made a net profit in 1925 of more than 15 per cent.

Another wholesome trend—"A garden competition held by the London Evening Standard brought out 12,000 competitors, each with a flower garden at home. Gardening interest has reached a peak in London. Clerks and office workers now spend home from work to put a few touches on the garden."

Now let the Federal Trade Commission, which is going to investigate the high cost of living, get right down to the root of things and find out why it is that watermelons in certain sections of the country where they are not grown, cost 75 cents each, while thousands rotted on the vines.

It is significant that one of the stock phrases Paris gendarmes have been instructed to understand in preparation for the American Legion influx is "No wine, only water."

Back in 1900 the first automobiles seen on our city streets created quite a sensation. No doubt they would today as well.

One place where "dis" is preferable to "this": in the phrase, "This armament race."

### Anastasia Goes Vacationing

FOR DAYS Anastasia had moved about in a state of suppressed excitement. In spite of our persistently uttered appeals to "take things more quietly," Anastasia, true to form, dug more furiously into corners for imaginary particles of dust that might have eluded her vigorous Friday cleanings. Such spotless order prevailed everywhere that we began to long for a less strenuous and more homelike environment.

"I don't rightly see," she confided to me one morning, "how come I can't get the picture of Clementina's cabin shot out of my thought. It ain't likely I'm goin' ter enjoy it once I gets there but I keeps seein' that little ole cabin a settin' there under that sweet-gum tree sort of lonesome and peaceful like, an' the crepe-myrtle bush what Mis' Milly gives Clementina a shakin' out its pink ruffles, an' lan' sakes, Mis' Elnor, I gets a hankerin' fer it, sure 'nough."

"It must be sweet there, Anastasia, and I'm sure you will enjoy a vacation," I agreed as I smiled at her enthusiasm.

"You-all won't feel so laughin' like when you tastes Sabina's biscuits," Anastasia assured me grimly. "When Sabina greets to come I done cautioned her to stick to plain vittles. Fore thing she never had no chance to learn to cook real cookin'. She warn't raised like me in Virginia; she hadn't no fine family to cook fur. Sabina's awful willin', Mis' Elnor, but she's powerful plain. I wouldn't a dared turned her loose in Mis' Milly's kitchen."

"Why not, Anastasia?" I coaxed, sensing a story yet to come.

Anastasia poised the big spoon she was beating up a cake with in mid-air and looked at me wonderingly.

"Mis' Elnor, I done told you afore this how Mis' Milly's folks lived—turkey at one end of the board and baked ham at the t'other end from January to June an' back agin'—"

I interrupted her determinedly: "Anastasia that simply couldn't be. You can't get turkey the year 'round."

Anastasia looked at me pityingly.

"Honey," she said in that patient tone of hers that always signaled the fact that I was trying her patience unbearably, "I reckon you can't 'actly understand, an' I ain't a blamin' you, Mis' Milly's Ma didn't stop at nuthin'. When she set out to have turkey every day in the year, turkey we had and no questions."

There came a day at last when it was very still in Anastasia's kitchen. The late afternoon breeze that fanned the crisp curtains at the kitchen window seemed to be persistently searching for the familiar figure that usually busied itself about the room.

At that very hour I was picturing Anastasia gathering up her various parcels and preparing to descend upon her sister's waiting family with long-studied dignity. Two days before I had gone with her to purchase sundry useful and useless articles to gladden the hearts of the numerous nephews and nieces who were waiting expectantly for "Aunt Tassie's" arrival.

"They ain't no cause to hanker after me," Anastasia declared with an emphatic shake of her head as she wrapped a pink-faced kewpie doll made of crackling celluloid in folds of white tissue paper requested from my bureau drawer, "leastways after they gets their presents they won't be so affectionate. I mos' wore 'em out last time I was there."

"Why Anastasia," I exclaimed incredulously, "whatever do you mean?"

Anastasia looked at me in pitying tolerance:

"That's 'cause you-all ain't never set eyes on them children. Mis' Elnor, their name an' Leegun, Leegun, I'm tellin' you. There's Isaac an' Jacob, them's twins, an' Patricia an' Samantha, an' Lucretia an' Rosalie Frances an' Ruby Victoria an' Lemuel an' Vermillion, she's named after a man what painted pictures an' come round when Clementina's lookin' fur a fancy name to give the baby an' he up an' said to name her Vermillion an' Vermillion she's been ever since. Mosella, she's the littlest one."

"Mosella?" I cried in surprise. "Anastasia, where did they get that awful name?"

Anastasia caressed a wabbling woolly lamb with great tender fingers.

"You see, Mis' Elnor, Clementina done foun' out how

the preacher was sort o' upset that she hadn't named none of her chillen for him an' she had decided to call that one after her lady what reared her so she just named her Mosella an' Reverend Moses an' Mis' Ella were both complimented."

"I'm real 'luctant to leave you, Honey," Anastasia declared many times before she went away, "I don't rightly trust Sabina to keep things up to par."

On the last morning she went from room to room setting things in perfect order.

"Don't you-all forget to water them ivories, Mis' Elnor, they's growin' so pert an' nice since I put 'em in bigger pots. I don't think there's any prettier house flowers than nice green ivory plants. You-all better water 'em three times a week."

"Anastasia," I inquired, "what will you do with yourself down there in the country?"

"Me?" Anastasia ejaculated, "Me, do? Mis' Elnor, I don't get time to ruminate, I'm that busy down there. First thing I'll do will be to clean things up from the roof down to the groun', honey."

"But Anastasia," I remonstrated, "it ain't your house, your sister—"

Anastasia smiled wisely: "That Clementina's been waitin' all year fur me, Mis' Elnor. She can't do nothin' with them chillen but I can keep 'em steppin' all right."

I nodded understandingly and Anastasia went happily on: "Las' time I was down there the boys went off fishin' fur a week an' the gals done went a visitin' an' Lige had a call to do some farm-work what kep' him away from home an' Clementina an' me par-billed that cabin inside an' out."

A hot August sun beat down on us as Anastasia and I made our way to the station carrying numerous boxes and bulky parcels.

"I done made you-all a fresh coconut cake, Mis' Elnor, its reslin' on the pantry shelf. You-all can have that to night and then when Sabina comes along she can make you some ginger-bread. That's the onliest thing she can make real good. I'm still botherin' bout how you-all can manage with me gone fur two whole weeks."

"I had to manage before you came, Anastasia," I reminded her gently.

"Humph," she grunted, "that warn't managin', that war just markin' time 'til I come along. You-all may be awful smart, Mis' Elnor, I'm not disputin' it, but you ain't got plain hoss' sense when it comes to managin' a house—leastways not without me to sort o' look out for you. Now time a whole lot o' company come down on her Ma, Mis' Milly she pitched in an' boxed the hull lot of us. That's what comes o' bein' born in the 'ristocracy of Virginny, Honey."

The train was pulling in and Anastasia's bulky packages were still piled high on the platform.

"Take good care of her," I whispered to the conductor, "she's a treasure these days." He slipped the shiny dollar I had given him into his pocket but not before Anastasia's sharp eyes had taken in the little scene.

"Don't let nobody 'pose on you, Mis' Elnor," she called to me as the long, dingy train pulled out.

A week passed and no word of Anastasia brightened our days. Then, at last, in a strangely familiar violet-hued envelope, heavy with a certain expensive satchet that I kept for rare occasions, Anastasia's letter arrived.

"Mis' Elnor, Honey," it began in a round school-girl hand that belonged, I figured, to Rosalie Frances. "I've here, I've cleaned house, I've reslin' up." Fairly another deliberate statement echoed through my thoughts, "I came, I saw, I conquered," but I went on with my misadventure. They all come to meet me an' 'scort me home. Jus' now Rosalie Frances an' the onliest one remainin' here an' she's done waitin' fer that pink dimity what you-all give me to bring 'long. Clementina's done gone to camp meetin' an' the rest is visitin' 'til the cabin sort o' shakes off some of its 'seguin'. I hope you-all am makin' out. Sabina's all right but she can't love you like I does. Don't let her fergit the pan under the ice-box or none of the things she has to do. I'm comin' home next Tuesday 'cause I done drempt you-all needed me bad.

"Respectfully with my love, Anastasia."

"P. S.—Don't fergit them ivories!"

### From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN THE long-desired summer temperature seems to have set in at last and the Berliner turns at this season as naturally to the water as a flower to the sun. Conditions are particularly favorable in Berlin for the enjoyment of water sport, the beautiful Havel lakes in the west and especially the great Wannsee Lake being accessible by train or omnibus in less than an hour, while the Upper Spree, with the large Mueggel Lake in the east, can be reached in the same time. In many parts the municipality has provided a "Freibad" (free bathing place) for the population of Berlin, an institution which is greatly appreciated. The Freibad on the shore of the Wannsee is particularly popular. It comprises 400,000 square meters of gently sloping sandy beach, and 100,000 persons a day can bathe without any crowding. Every accommodation is provided, and a small charge is made for a dressing cabin, but the majority of the bathers set up primitive tents in the woods for themselves. On the great area, now the property of the city, it is proposed to build a managerial building, another restaurant, and a tobogganing track.

An exhibition is planned here for the late autumn which will have the merit of unusual originality. It is called at present the engineers' exhibition, but the title is not very lucid and may possibly be changed. It will be primarily a show of every description of material used for machines, and an exhibit of one example of all, or nearly all, known machines, and is intended to prove that the term "made in Germany" is now synonymous with best quality and workmanship, the post-war substitution article having ceased to exist. A testing section will be of interest, with gigantic isolating machines, for which 1,000,000-volt power will be employed. A Flettner rotor thirty meters high is to find a place in the open as well as a house of several rooms built, as is also the case with the furniture, entirely of metal, chiefly iron. Not a particle of wood is employed in either house or furniture.

The managerial committee of the Reichspost, after much discussion and not a little difference of opinion, has finally decided that, instead of Frederick the Great's picture, that of Beethoven will adorn the forthcoming new eight-penny stamps. This has caused much general satisfaction and will be a worthy successor to the five-penny stamp bearing the head of Schiller. In addition to the limited series of Hindenburg stamps to be issued for a benevolent purpose, it has been determined to issue a series of stamps with Friedrich Ebert's head, which is a matter of gratification to the many admirers of Germany's first President.

The Berlin State Opera House in Unter den Linden still presents a chaotic picture, but the extension work is busily proceeding and it is believed will be finished by next January. The chief alterations are the adding of two wings to the building, which allow the size of the stage, green-rooms and other offices and the foyers to be considerably increased. All these things have long been necessary, but perhaps the greatest need was expressed in the shifting of the scenery, which had to be done by hand as there was no machinery and no room to install any, nor was there any pretense of modern equipment. It is indeed a marvel that the generally fine setting of the operas was possible

at all. Now the height of the stage section is forty meters, and there will be seven descending, sliding and revolving stages with all the modern equipments. Unfortunately the persons in authority have decided, in view of the "traditional architecture," to leave the auditorium untouched, thus sacrificing comfort and better conditions to sentiment.

The "transatlantic habit," as it has been called, is growing since Colonel Lindbergh started it. A practical inducement to cross the Atlantic by air in the form of 100,000 marks has just been offered by someone who wishes to remain unknown. This prize is for the first German who makes a non-stop flight from here to America. Another prize of 50,000 and one of 25,000 marks are also being offered for long-distance flights of at least fifty hours without landing. The German Aero Club has the arrangements for the competitions in hand.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

#### The Germans in South Tyrol

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: Permit me to draw your attention to some remarks on South Tyrol by your Rome correspondent in the Monitor of July 8, 1927. In his "Week in Rome" this correspondent speaks of "a few thousand German-speaking inhabitants" and of "the German minority" in South Tyrol, which is now a part of Italy. He then refers to a speech by Signor Mussolini who, according to your correspondent, asserts that there are no genuine Germans in South Tyrol but only a minority of Germanized Italians who have used a German dialect only for the last fifty years.

It is difficult to believe that the Italian dictator would be guilty of such statements in a public speech, but even if he was I do not feel that he should be so quoted in the Monitor. It is of course well known that South Tyrol has been completely German for a thousand years or more. Walter von der Vogelweide, the famed German minnesinger, lived in Bozen in the twelfth century and a little over a hundred years ago the Austrian hero, Andreas Hofer, was executed for defending Tyrol against foreign aggression.

Königsberg, Prussia.

#### True Charity and the Farmers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I have been reading with interest in the Monitor of helping the farmer these days, and believe the statement of the philosopher, "the noblest charity is to prevent a man from accepting charity," provides the solution of this problem.

Farming is a business and should be run as such. The thought brought out at a lecture given to some farmers at a western college would be helpful. They were told to raise as much as possible for their table, as this was the largest expense.

I worked on a farm where the vegetable man came around every week! FRANK BERRY, Greenwich, Conn.